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AUTHOR Beyer, Parry K.; And Others
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ABSTRACT

A data book designed for use by high school seniors to investigate the problems and processes of nation-building in Africa south of the Sahara today has been prepared. The book consists of two parts. Part I contains descriptions of the geographic, social, economic, political, and historical features of 24 sub-Saharan African nation-states. Part II concentrates on the various aspects of the economic, political, and social structures of these and other sub-Saharan African nation-states. Maps, graphs, charts, and tables are modes employed to convey information and to assist the students in developing skills of analysis. The data included are highly selective. The book offers an ideal opportunity for the students to engage in all types of intellectual inquiry, including hypothesizing about problems or features of African national development and testing hypotheses formed by others as well as themselves. Related documents are: ED 023 692, ED 023 693, ED 030 010, ED 032 324, ED 032 325, ED 032 326, ED 032 327, ED 033 249, and ED 037 586. (CK)

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AFRICA

A DATA BOOK

PROJECT AFRICA
Carnegie-Mellon University
1970

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**Project Africa
Baker Hall
Carnegie-Mellon University
Schenley Park
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213**

PREFACE

Africa: A Data Book has been prepared by Project Africa, a social studies curriculum research and development project located at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It is designed for use by high school seniors to investigate the problems and processes of nation-building in Africa south of the Sahara today.

This data book consists of two parts. Part I is comprised of brief descriptions of the geographic, social, economic, political and historical features of twenty-four, sub-Saharan African nation-states. Part II consists of data about various aspects of the economic, political and social structures of these and other nations in Africa south of the Sahara. This data is presented in a variety of forms--via maps, graphs, charts and tables--in order to provide students opportunities to develop the skills of analysis associated with this type of information.

The data included herein is highly selective. Efforts have been made to avoid duplicating any similar collections of data that already are available to high school students. In many instances there is a lack of any data at all on vital features of African society so some data that would be useful is unfortunately not included. In other instances, some data conflicts depending on the sources consulted. Not all data is comparable either for in many cases data on the same variables was collected in different years by different countries. At times the data itself is highly generalized--not infrequently does it consist of estimates rather than exact figures. Students should be made or become aware of these limitations on the data included here, not only as a caution against making irrevokable, absolute conclusions based on this data but also as a way of gaining insights

into the problems and stages of national development implied by this very situation itself. Should questions arise as to the validity and/or reliability of certain data included here students should be encouraged to consult additional sources such as those suggested beneath each chart or graph or map.

Africa: A Data Book may be quite useful as a student "text" in any study of contemporary Africa south of the Sahara by high school students. It offers an ideal opportunity for these students to engage in all types of intellectual inquiry--from hypothesizing about problems or features of African national development, to testing hypotheses formed by others as well as themselves, to examining generalizations resulting from the study of other areas of the world, to drawing conclusions about various aspects of Africa life. Use of this resource may give students an opportunity to apply the skills of intellectual inquiry and critical analysis which they have been learning throughout their schooling. Use of the skills of translation, interpretation, extrapolation, synthesis, evaluation and judgment are all required to make sense of the data included here, and a teacher may find this book most valuable in devising lessons designed to utilize or test the students' ability to use these and similar skills in a study of Africa.

It should be noted here, however, that this data book has not been submitted to any classroom testing or experimental use by students. It may or may not be immediately useful to a specific group of students at a specific grade level. It has been designed, rather, as a model resource material--as a learning material which a teacher and students may use, build on, revise or excerpt from as their objectives, interests

and abilities dictate. This book is not so much a "final product" as it is an experimental learning resource, and it will serve best when used with this in mind.

One further note. The data included here is based on research conducted by Project research associates Joseph Cirrincione and Leslie Niel, Jr., and has been designed in consultation with specialists on African history and national development. Art work for this book is by Terry Campbell of the Graphics Services Department of The Ohio State University. Mrs. Ann Hammersla, Project administrative secretary, and Mrs. Barbara Hawk typed the manuscript. The complete data book was edited and prepared by Barry K. Beyer and William E. Garland of Project Africa.

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Barry K. Beyer, Director
Project Africa

CONTENTS

PREFACE	i
PART I - SELECTED NATIONS OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA	1
PART II - SELECTED DATA ON AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA	33
SELECTED DATA SOURCES ON AFRICA	97

PART I

**SELECTED NATIONS OF AFRICA
SOUTH OF THE SAHARA**

SELECTED NATIONS OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

BOTSWANA

Botswana, a landlocked country about the size of Texas, contains 222,000 square miles and a population of 543,000. It is a large tableland with an average elevation of 3,300 feet. Its climate and vegetation change very subtly from the Kalahari Desert in the south to dry grasslands and finally to dense shubbery and dismal marshland in the north. The rainfall averages about 18 inches a year but varies from 9 inches in the southern deserts to over 25 inches near the Angolan border in the north.

The largest non-Bantu population of Botswana consists of some 26,000 Bushmen who make their home in the Kalahari Desert as a hunting and gathering society. The vast majority of the people earn their living from the land either as subsistence farmers or, more importantly, as cattle herders. Cattle products make up the main wealth of the country, but although only 2,000 acres of land are now cultivated it is estimated that over 50,000 acres are potentially farmable.

At present there is very little industrial activity although some mineral and hydro-electric power potential have been found. Lacking industry of their own, many of the people work in the mines and factories of neighboring South Africa. Botswana is basically a rural area and only three cities exceed 40,000 in population. One of these is the capital city of Gaberones.

The earliest inhabitants of Botswana were the Bushmen, but large Bantu migrations of the 16th century pushed the majority of these people to the less desirable lands of the desert. The earliest contact with Europeans was through missionaries in the early 19th century at a time when the country was engaged in savage intertribal warfare. The British government, in 1885, declared the area a British protectorate after allowing the southern part to become part of the Cape Colony. The remainder was governed as the Bechuanaland Protectorate. During the early years of the 20th century intertribal difficulties were ironed out and by 1934 most tribes had achieved almost complete autonomy in their local affairs.

By 1958 Britain had allowed the formation of a Legislative Council to aid in the government of the region and by 1964 had agreed to a proposal for self-government and eventual independence. In 1965 the seat of government was moved from the South African city of Mafeking to the new capital of Gaberones. On September 30, 1966 Botswana became independent.

CAMEROON

Diversity seems to be the chief feature of Cameroon. Its estimated 4.3 to 5.5 million people include over 140 ethnic groups speaking 24 major languages. French is the official language of East Cameroon and English the official language of the west. Thus, Cameroon is the only republic of Africa in which both languages have been given official sanction.

2.

Religious differences also add to the pattern. In the north Moslems are the dominate group, while in the south most of the people are Christian. Animists comprise about half the population, but both Moslems and Christians are greatly influenced by animistic practices.

Cameroon is a very diverse region physically as well. In the south there are equatorial rain forests along the coastal region. The west is an area of rugged mountains with 14,000 foot Mount Cameroon being the most significant mountain in the region. The higlands seem to form a natural barrier from their neighbor, Nigeria, on the west. In the central part of the nation is a large plateau which rises to 4,500 feet dropping to a low rolling savanna in the north which in turn slopes to a marshland near Lake Chad.

The climate is as varied as the topography. The high temperatures and humidity of the coast continue throughout the year. As you travel north the temperature and humitidy undergo seasonal changes and the air becomes much drier. In the north the rainfall is slight and the air very dry.

Almost 90% of the people are engaged in agriculture of some sort. Although subsistance farming predominates, there has been an emphasis on export crops in recent years. Cocoa and coffee make up the major export crops as well as bananas, peanuts, wood, rubber, cotton, and livestock. Foreign investments and tax incentive plans have added greatly to this revolution in Cameroon agriculture. Within recent years industry had been growing rapidly, too. Much of this industry is based on the processing of agricultural crops as well as one of the world's largest aluminum plants.

Transportation has also received considerable attention. Highway and railway improvements are underway and Douala, the country's largest city (140,000), is one of the better seaports along the Guinea coast.

Cameroon has been inhabited since very early times. Commerce with the Mediterranean ports across the Sahara trade routes was an active enterprise. Pygmies were the original inhabitants but were pushed out by the arrival of the Bantu in the 15th century. European contact began in the 1500's with the Portuguese explorers and in the ensuing years Spanish, Dutch, and British traders visited the area.

In 1884, France, England, and Germany all tried to annex the region with the Germans finally being successful. England and France divided the area after taking it from Germany in World I with the sanction of the League of Nations mandate system. With the fall of France in 1940, General De Gaulle's envoy, Colonel LeClerc, seized the territory for Free France, and in 1946 both regions reverted to the United Nations trustee-ship council.

The U. N. General Assembly eventually voted to end the French trusteeship and on January 1, 1960, Cameroon became the second French-speaking territory to achieve independence. In February, 1961 the

British portion voted to determine its future. The northern part joined Nigeria and the south decided on the Republic of Cameroon. On October 1, 1961 East and West Cameroon were joined and a federal republic proclaimed. The Constitution provides for equal power between the two regions and political stability has been achieved under the presidency of Ahmadou Ahidjo. The formerly divided political parties merged into one in late 1966 and there are no important opposition parties.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Located in almost the exact center of Africa, this land-locked nation is a large rolling plateau with an average altitude of 2,000 feet. There are several large rivers including the Shari and the Ubangui which form a part of the great Congo River Basin. The climate is a typical savanna type with a wet season from June through October and the dry season from November to May. The average temperature is 80 degrees making this an extremely uncomfortable area in which to live during the wet season.

The population is estimated at 1,250,000 and is distributed over 238,000 square miles giving an average density of only five per square mile. The people are mainly Bantu in origin and are made up of the Mandjia-Baya, the Banda, the M'Baka, and the Zande. Although each has its own language, Sangho, the language of the Ubangi is the lingua franca, spoken in all parts of the country. French is the official language and is spoken throughout. Bangui, the capital, is the only major urban center and has a population of about 100,000. The vast majority of the people are animist but there are a scattering of Christians and in the north, a few Moslems.

The economy of the Central African Republic is almost entirely agricultural and is based mostly on cotton and coffee. Livestock production is limited because of the tsetse fly although disease-resistant cattle are now being introduced. Diamonds comprise the only mineral product of significance and make up nearly 43% of the exports.

The nation's forests represent the greatest potential for economic growth. The great demand for timber insures additional wealth if some means of cheap transportations to the coast can be arranged.

The Central African Republic has been the scene of several early Bantu migrations, but little else is known of its early history. Relations with France began in 1889 with the extension of French authority northward from the Congo. In 1910 this region became the territory of Ubangi-Shari, one of four territories which made up French Equatorial Africa. This federation was dissolved in 1958 when Ubangi-Shari and the three other territories--Republic of Congo, Chad, and Gabon--became autonomous members of the French Community. On August 13, 1960, the Central African Republic became a fully independent nation.

The constitution of the Central African Republic provides for a unicameral National Assembly elected by universal suffrage for five year terms. David Dracko's African Social Evolution Party won a majority in the assembly in 1960 and banned all other parties. Dracko became the first president and was reelected in 1964. His wooing of Red China and the influx of Chinese technicians led to a takeover by the army in 1966. General Bedel Bokassa assumed power, the constitution was abolished, and a Cabinet appointed by Bokassa ran the country. There have been few changes in this government to date.

CHAD

Chad, a land-locked nation over 1500 miles from the nearest ocean, has been one of the major crossroads in Africa. Lying directly in the path of the trans-Sahara trade between the Mediterranean and the tropical areas to the south, it has for centuries benefitted greatly from that trade. With the virtual elimination of the trans-Sahara trade, the economy of Chad reverted to the traditional subsistence agriculture which it follows today. Cotton and livestock constitute the basic products of the people and the building of modern meat-packing facilities within recent years has provided added incentive for the raising of cattle.

Chad consists of three major geographic regions. In the south, ample rainfall sustains a major agricultural region which supports 45% of the people, most of whom grow cotton. The central region is a dry treeless plain with enough rainfall to support cattle-raising while the north is a part of the Sahara Desert and rises to an elevation of over 12,000 feet in the Tibesti Mountains. Only 1% of the nation's 4.5 million people inhabit this region. In the southwest, Lake Chad forms a sort of drainage basin for the entire region and much of the area is marshland.

The northern region is composed primarily of Moslem-Arabic peoples, while the south is made up of Sudanic-Bantu people. There are few Christians within the country and animists and Moslems form the major religious groups. Fort Lamy, with a population of 56,000, is the capital and the only large urban area. Only 4% of the people live in towns of 10,000 or more. The absence of industry and mineral resources tends to perpetuate a rural tradition.

Various kingdoms were established within Chad during the early centuries including the powerful Ouaddai Empire. The area also provided an excellent slave hunting ground for the slave markets of Egypt and the Mediterranean. French contact first occurred in 1897 and in 1910 Chad became a part of the French Equatorial Africa. Along with the other territories in this region, in 1958 Chad became a member of the French Community and gained full independence in August of 1960.

Chad established a unicameral legislature of 75 members, but since independence there has been a great deal of distrust and a lack of co-operation between the Arabs of the north and the Sudanic-Bantus of the

south. The legislature was immediately dominated by the Chadian Progressive Party of President Tombalbaye and all other parties were forbidden. After a period of internal strife in 1963, a new Assembly was elected and continues to hold office.

There have been periodic rebellions by the Arabic peoples of the north and in 1968 French troops were called to aid in putting the nomadic rebels down. This problem continues to vex the government of Chad since the rebels retreat to the safety of the Tibesti Mountains until time for another disturbance.

THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

The Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) extends over 800 miles inland from the Atlantic in a narrow strip following the banks of the Congo and Ubangui Rivers. The area consists entirely of a hot and humid rain forest climate all twelve months of the year. Physically, the region is composed of several distinct divisions. On the coast is a treeless plain extending forty miles inland changing to a rather rugged highland range, the Mayombe, which runs parallel to the coast. The Niari River Valley extends eastward and is an important agricultural region and to the north lie over 50,000 square miles of Congo flood plains and sandy plateaus.

The Congo contains 131,538 square miles and supports a population of 885,000 people. The average density is 7 per square mile but one-sixth of the population lives in the two cities of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. This leaves vast areas of the country virtually empty.

The people of the Congo are primarily Bantu and are divided into over fifty sub-groups of which the Bakongo, the Vili, the Bateke, and the M'Bochi predominate. Animism is the primary religion with Christianity dominant in the urban areas.

The economic base of the country is as it has traditionally been—agricultural. Subsistence farming occupies the majority of the people, and the typical products include tares, manioc, corn, bananas, rice, and tropical fruits. Cash crops are limited but continue to develop and include palm nuts, cacao, sugar cane, peanuts, tobacco, and coffee. Industry is slight, confined to forest products at the present. Mineral resources consist of a relatively new oil discovery and large deposits of potash.

This region was once a part of the mighty Kingdom of the Congo which was in full glory upon the arrival of the Portuguese in the 15th century. Although a number of Europeans had contact with this region, it wasn't until 1883 that de Brazza claimed the region for France. In 1910 Congo became a part of French Equatorial Africa, and was known as the Middle Congo. During World War II Brazzaville was an important center of Free French activities against the Nazis and it was here the President De Gaulle proposed the formation of the French Community in 1958. On August 15, 1960 Congo became a free and independent nation although still tied quite closely with France.

The first President, Fulbert Youlou, was installed in 1960 and governed with a unicameral legislature of 55 members. In 1963 the military staged a coup and established a provisional government with Alphonse Massambat-Debat as president. Constitutional reforms made this permanent and Debat was elected to a five-year term. In the ensuing years relations with Communist China and especially with Cuba created chaos and distrust. In September, 1968 Debat was ousted from office by a military coup led by Alfred Raoul and Marien Ngouabi. Ruling on an equal basis at first, the powers of state fell to Raoul and then in December, 1968 to Ngouabi. Mossambat-Debat is presumed to be either under house arrest or residing with his peoples, the Bakongo.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (KINSHASA)

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, formerly known as Congo Leopoldville and now as Congo Kinshasa, is the richest nation of tropical Africa. However, its wealth has been countered drastically by political strife and turmoil which have embroiled the country since independence in 1960.

Although this was the hereditary home of the great Kongo empires of earlier centuries, little was known of this giant basin until the discoveries of Stanley in 1877. King Leopold of Belgium and other European leaders took immediate interest in the region. Their various claims were settled by the Berlin Conference in 1884 and Leopold was given exclusive sovereignty. After a series of incidents of violent exploitation became known Leopold ceded his Congo Free State to the government of Belgium in 1907.

Prior to the decision to grant independence to the Congo, Belgium had undertaken some social improvements, vast economic development, and an extensive program of primary education. Recognizing that eventual independence was inevitable, the Belgian government began a long-range, pre-independence program. Due to outside pressures from other nationalist groups and wide rioting from within, Belgium in a surprise move, granted the Congo independence on June 30, 1960.

Within a week chaos rapidly spread throughout the Congo. A combination of political parties which were based along tribal lines as well as outside influences contributed to this confusion. Although a series of leaders and parties attempted to form stable governments, their attempts were met with complete failure. When the Katanga Province, the mineral-rich region in the extreme south led by Moise Tshombe, tried to withdraw from the government the United Nations were called. This led to further bloodshed in the Congo. In 1964 Tshombe formed a government which was finally successful in driving out most of the leftist rebels, but his personal relations with President Kasavubu caused military strongman General Joseph Mobutu to seize power in October 1965. A new constitution has been drafted and was adopted in June of 1967, but the scheduled elections for 1968 were postponed until sometime in 1970 because of unrest attributed to leftist mercenaries from the neighboring state of Rwanda.

Within the Congo live about 15 million people. Before independence there were an estimated 117,000 non-African people living there, most of whom were Belgian. Today that number has dwindled considerably. It is estimated that there are over 200 ethnic groups living there today speaking 200 different languages and dialects. Of these, three major ones stand out. The first are the Pygmies, the earliest known peoples of the Congo. There are nearly 80,000 Pygmies who live mostly in the rain forest regions of the Congo Basin. Negroid people form the second major group. Of these, the Bantu, with 8 to 9 million, are the most numerous and are widely scattered throughout the Congo. Another Negro group, the Sudenese, count an estimated 2 to 3 million people who inhabit the north and northeast, while the Nilotics, although not very numerous, have settled in the northeast. The third major group are the Hamites. They are primarily several groups of Bahema sheperds living on the eastern frontier of the Congo.

Approximately half of the people of the Congo have adopted some form of Christianity. The remainder either follow their traditional animistic beliefs or have adopted one of the syncretic sects--sects that are a mixture of Christianity and animism and which use Christian symbols and titles while practicing animistic ritual.

With 904,747 square miles, the Congo is the second largest country in Africa south of the Sahara. It is approximately equivalent in size to all of the United States east of the Mississippi River. Like much of Africa, variety is one of the keys to Congo importance. The center of the country is a large basin and contains the Congo River and its tributaries. To the east are the high, snow-capped peaks of the Blue and Mitumba Mountains and the East African lakes region. The northern region consists of rolling, grass-covered plains and the extreme southern regions are a mixture of uplands and rolling plains.

The Congo lies directly on the Equator and the area is hot and humid. The savanna climates to the north and south have their wet and dry seasons while the majority of the country has rain throughout most of the year. The average annual rainfall for the entire region is about 42 inches.

Prior to independence, the Congo was the most highly developed region of tropical Africa. Although the majority of its people are subsistence farmers, cash crops have accounted for the major exports. They include palm oil, rubber, coffee, cacao, and forest products. Eventhough exports have fallen greatly since independence recent political stability has given new life to Congolese agriculture.

The Congo is also blessed with enormous mineral wealth. Vast deposits of copper, most of the world's cobalt and industrial diamonds, and large deposits of uranium add to the wealth of the region. Light industry is well developed in the Congo. Even before independence, the Congo produced most of its own beer, shoes, soap, and cigarettes. There were also large industries producing cement, cotton fabrics, paint, and other consumer goods. With continued political stability, the Congo may be expected to take its place as one of the most important nations in Africa if not the world.

DAHOMY

Dahomey lies along the Guinea Coast and extends inland to the Niger River some 450 miles. It is an extremely narrow country with a 78 mile wide coastline and a maximum width of 200 miles in the north. The climate is tropical and near the coast is hot and humid. As one travels northward a pronounced savanna is evident with both a dry and rainy season. Temperatures in the north are much more variable corresponding to the wet and dry seasons although they are consistently hot.

Dahomey is divided into four topographical regions. In the south is a narrow, sandy bar several miles wide enclosing a lagoon with only two outlets to the sea. Inland are a series of clay plateaus extending fifty miles to the base of the mountains which divide the North from the South. North of the mountains is a rocky plateau which descends gently northward to the Niger River valley.

The estimated population of Dahomey is 2.5 million most of whom reside in the rural areas of the country and live by subsistence type agriculture. Only 10% of the people live in towns of 10,000 or more. Porto-Novo, the capital, with 31,000 people and Cotonou, with a population of 56,000, are the largest cities of Dahomey.

There are 42 distinct ethnic groups in Dahomey, all of West African Negroid heritage. Chief among them are the Fons, the Adjias, the Baribas, and the Yorubas. These four peoples make up over half of the total population. Although there are some Christians in the urban areas of the south, over 80% of the people still follow their traditional animistic beliefs. In the extreme north there are a few Islamic Fulani people.

Palm products have been the only significant export and industry and mineral wealth are almost nonexistent. France has had to periodically provide financial aid to make up the annual deficit of over \$8,000,000.

The history of Dahomey can be traced back to the 12th and 13th century. Along the Mono River three separate kingdoms developed with the Abomey Kingdom the most powerful. Its position of supremacy lasted until it was abolished by the French in the 19th century. Ghezo, the ruler of Abomey, signed a treaty of friendship and commerce with the French in 1851. His successors violated the agreement with the result that the French annexed the country in 1892. In the ensuing years Dahomey served as a French colony but gradually attained more and more control of its internal affairs. With the close of World War II, Dahomey, like other French colonies benefitted from the reforms leading to eventual independence which was achieved on August 1, 1960.

Shortly before independence, the four major political parties united as the Dahomey Unity Party and captured all sixty seats of the unicameral National Assembly. There followed a series of government coups which have greatly held back the economic development of the country. Within seven years there were four coups and four different presidents. Presently

Dr. Zinsou is serving as Provisional President but has received the support of 76% of the people in a recent referendum. He has formed a cabinet with the average age of 32 to aid him in running the country.

ETHIOPIA

In a continent where political instability and changing leadership is a very commonplace occurrence, Ethiopia is a notable exception. Ethiopia has been an independent empire for over 1500 years. The only period of outside control began in 1935 when Mussolini's Fascist Italy occupied the region until May of 1941. Changing leadership is also a rarity for Ethiopia. Emperor Haile Selassie I has been on the throne since November, 1930. During the Italian occupation he ruled in exile from England.

Early history records how Ethiopia accepted Christianity in the 4th century and the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Jerusalem is recorded in the Old Testament. The ruling house of Ethiopia is said to be descended from Menelik I, the son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

Modern history of Ethiopia began with Menelik II (1889-1913) with the attempt to bring Ethiopia out of isolation to take its place in the world scene. With the reign of Haile Selassie, modernization took rapid steps forward. Following the return of the Emperor from exile in England in 1941, and during the post-war period, economic programs and government reform were pushed. The constitution was amended in 1955 and provided for a Chamber of Deputies of 251 members who were elected by universal suffrage and a Senate of 125 members selected by the Emperor to serve a term of six years. An additional change in the constitution in 1966 gave the Prime Minister the right to select his own cabinet. The emperor appoints the Prime Minister. Tsahafi Aklilou Habte Wold is now serving in that capacity.

Important policy measures are many times decided by the Crown Council, a body traditionally made up of the Crown Prince, the Archbishop of the Ethiopian Church, the President of the Senate, and other such dignitaries selected by the Emperor.

Presently there are no political parties in Ethiopia. Most of the citizens apparently prefer their monarchical form of government. Notable exceptions are the Islamic Sudanese peoples on the fringes who have very little voice in government and who vent their anger and frustration by periodic warfare and rebellion.

The topography of Ethiopia may in part account for the stability of the country. Most of Ethiopia is a large and rugged plateau lying at an altitude from 5,000 to 9,000 feet. Mountain peaks rise to an elevation of over 15,000 feet. This mass is cut by the Rift Valley where the escarpments are steep and travel difficult. The plateau slopes rather steeply to a surrounding desert and semi-arid region on all sides.

The climate on the Ethiopian plateau is temperate but hot in the lowlands. In Addis Ababa, the capital, which is approximately 8,000 feet above sea level, the minimum temperature is about 47 degrees and the maximum is 80 degrees. The weather is usually sunny and dry with a rainy season extending from June through mid-September.

Ethiopia's population is estimated to be between 22 and 25 million and is composed mainly of Semitic and Cushitic-speaking peoples. Although there are over 40 different groups, the most numerous are the Amhara, Tigreans, and the Galla. About a third of the people are Christians, belonging to the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. These people, in general, inhabit the high plateau regions. On the outskirts and in the Coastal regions are the Islamic and animistic groups.

Major urban centers include Addis Ababa with 400,000 people and Asmara with a population of over 120,000. Harar, Dessie, and Dire-Dawa are other cities of importance.

The economy of Ethiopia is predominantly agricultural with over 90% of the people engaged in either farming or the raising of livestock. Coffee constitutes over 50% of its exports with cattle products of secondary importance. Some gold and platinum deposits are mined, and limited industry, mostly the processing of agricultural products, is carried on on a small scale.

Ethiopian Airlines, a company owned by the government and operated by TWA, has been an important asset to the economy as have the transport systems being developed. These connect major cities with the two ports on the Red Sea.

GABON

Gabon, with an area of 102,000 square miles, lies directly beneath the Equator on the west coast of Africa. It is a land of hot and humid rain forests with a rainfall average of over 100 inches a year near the coast. A low coastal plain rises to a series of plateaus inland covered with dense foliage. The remainder of the land area is covered with well-eroded mountains with a maximum height of 5,200 feet.

Most of Gabon's 450,000 people are concentrated either along the coast or near main rivers and roads leaving much of the interior virtually empty. Disease has taken its toll and there has been a decline in the population for many years. The capital city of Libreville has a population of about 31,000. Port Gentil is the only other city of importance. This plywood and petroleum center has about 20,000 people.

There are about 40 separate groups in Gabon with the Fang, Eshira, Adouman, and Okande making up over half of the population. French is the official language and a unifying factor for the Gabonese. More than half of the people are Christians with Catholicism accounting for the largest number. The remainder are Moslem (3,000) or animists.

The economy is rapidly changing from an agricultural one to a commercial one based on vast deposits of mineral resources. Oil deposits, maganese, uranium, and gold are mined in quantity. Wood products constitute another source of income. The per capita Gross National Product of over \$250 is the highest in black Africa.

Portuguese sailors in the 15th century were the first Europeans to come in contact with Gabon. Dutch, British, and French traders continued these contacts until treaties granting French protection were signed in the mid-nineteenth century. France occupied Gabon in 1885 but did not govern until 1903. In 1910 Gabon became one of four territories making up French Equatorial Africa, along with Middle Congo, Chad, and Ubangi-Shari. This union was dissolved in 1959 and divided into four independent states of Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville), Chad, and the Central African Republic. Gabon received its independence on August 17, 1960.

At the time of independence Leon Mba's Gabon Democratic Bloc and J. H. Aubame's Social Democratic Union were the two major parties. Although the elections evenly divided the representation in the Assembly, Mba was selected as the first Prime Minister. In February of 1961, a single list of candidates was presented and Mba was elected President and Aubame Vice-President. This government worked successfully for two years, but in 1964 the army attempted a coup. French troops quickly placed Mba back in charge. In 1967 Mba's Gabon Democratic Bloc won all or the 47 seats of the Assembly and Mba was re-elected as President. When he died in November of that year, Albert Bongo, the Vice-President, succeeded him for the remainder of his seven-year term.

In May of 1968 Gabon recognized the secessionist state of Biafra, which led to the severance of relations with Nigeria. Open support for Biafra created fear and distrust of Gabon by many nations in Africa.

GHANA

Probably no country in Africa projects the image of one of its builders more than does Ghana. The image is that of Kwame Nkrumah, its primary architect. Even though today he no longer influences Ghanian policy, his marks can be seen throughout the country.

Ghana has a long, rich history going as far back as the migrations from the ancient cities and kingdoms of the Western Sudan. The first significant contact between Europe and Ghana, then known as the Gold Coast, was in 1470 when a group of Portuguese landed. In 1482, the Portuguese built Elmina Castle to use as a permanent trading base. During the ensuing three centuries the English, Dutch, Danes, Germans, and Portuguese all controlled parts of the Gold Coast at one time or another. In 1871 England took over a private British trading company and in 1844 the Fanti chiefs agreed to a pact granting the English certain rights in the region.

After a series of bloody wars with the Ashanti, the British, in 1901, succeeded in making Ghana a colony along with the Northern Territories. An area which today makes up a part of Ghana was the area to the East known as British Togoland. This former German colony was administered by the British after World War I as a mandate and after World War II as a United Nations trust territory. A plebiscite in 1956 indicated that its people wished to become a part of Ghana when independence was granted.

During the period preceding World War II and the immediate post-war years, Kwame Nkrumah became the outstanding spokesman for the nationalists. Educated at Lincoln University in the United States Nkrumah through several nationalist newspapers became well-known throughout the land. Through his efforts England granted a new constitution in 1954 granting complete local control of government. Nkrumah's Convention Peoples Party won a majority of the seats in the Legislature and Nkrumah became Prime Minister. In May 1956 Nkrumah actively pushed for complete independence as the country of Ghana. The British government indicated that a firm date for independence would be given if in an election a reasonable majority could be won by one of the major parties. The elections gave the CPP of Nkrumah 71 of the 104 seats and on March 6, 1957, full independence was granted.

Nkrumah quickly made Ghana a dictatorial one-party state patterned after the communist nations of the world. His CPP soon became the instrument for all political thought and the state became the servant of the party. Often he used "emergency measures" to quell opposition of illegally detain opponents. His control of the press and other forms of communication eliminated most opposition.

Nkrumah established close ties with Russian and Chinese Communists and constantly accused western nations of "neocolonialism". While on a trip to Red China and North Vietnam in 1964, a group of army officers led by Lt. General Joseph Ankrah, seized power. A Liberation Council was formed, Nkrumah's followers were taken, and over 1,000 political prisoners were released from Ghanaian jails. Communist technicians were expelled from the country and Nkrumah went to Guinea where his personal friend, Sekou Toure, granted him asylum.

In January of 1968, a new constitution was drawn up providing for a government by a National Assembly of 150 members, a figurehead president, a prime minister, and an ombudsman to protect the people from unjust government. Elections were to be held in May 1969 and no political parties will participate. Former members of Nkrumah's administration are banned from public office for ten years.

Traditionally, the economy of Ghana has been dominated by agriculture with cocoa as the principal crop. Ghana accounts for over one-third of the world production and cocoa accounts for 70% of the exports of the country. Coconuts, palm oil, forest products, and livestock are of increasing importance, too. Mineral production accounts for the re-

mainder of Ghana's export wealth. Deposits of gold, maganese, industrial diamonds, and bauxite are very important to the economy. A large hydro-electric power project on the Volta River in conjunction with an aluminum smelter helps upgrade the Ghanian economy as well.

Although Ghana has a per capita income of over \$200 per year, one of the highest in Africa, it has had a deficit almost every year. Much of this can be attributed to the economic policies of Nkrumah, who spent huge sums of money on improvements such as monuments and superhighways which were designed to please his vanity but did little to assist the overall economic growth.

Ghana is situated on the Gulf of Guinea. Its coastline extends for 334 miles along the Atlantic shore and the country itself covers an area of 91,843 square miles. Half of Ghana is less than 500 feet above sea level, the highest point being near the eastern boundry. Ghana consists of four main topographical areas. A coastal plain gives way to a region of low hills and tropical rain forest broken by many streams and rivers. A rolling savanna lying from 300 feet to 1,300 feet above sea level carries northward to the border. The climate is much like other equatorial countries. The coastal region is hot and humid tempered by the ocean breezes giving way to a savanna type climate in the north. Rainfall varies from an average of 30 to 80 inches a year.

The population of Ghana is estimated at nearly eight million with most people living near the coast and the adjoining Ashanti region. Accra, the capital, and Kumasi are the principal cities and have a population of 338,000 and 190,000 respectively. There are many ethnic groups in the country and over 50 different languages or dialects are spoken. English is the official language and is spoken throughout the area. Major tribes are the Akans, the Fanti, the Ashanti, the Guens, the Ga, the Ewe, and the Moshi-Dagomba. A majority of the people are animists with 300,000 Moslems in the north and 750,000 Christians, most of whom live near the coastal regions.

GUINEA

Guinea lies along the Atlantic Coast in the area referred to as the "Bulge of Africa." It covers some 95,000 square miles and consists of four main regions. A narrow coastal plain with its typical hot, humid equatorial climate and rainfall reaching over 160 inches per year gives way to the plateaus and low peaks of Foutah Djallon Mountains inland. These mountains are the source of the three major rivers of West Africa: the Niger, the Gambia, and the Senegal. Further inland the land descends to a flat grassland with a savanna climate consisting of wet and dry seasons. To the southeast the topography rises somewhat and contains dense forests with a form of savanna climate.

Guinea has a population of nearly 3.5 million, most of whom live in the rural regions of the country. Conarkry, the capital, with a metropolitan population of 172,000 is the only city of any size. Of the

sixteen different ethnic groups, the Foulahs, the Mandingoes and the Soussous make up over half the population. French is the official language and the great majority of the people are Moslem.

Although over 80% of the people follow some form of subsistence agriculture, the basic wealth of this rather poor nation lies in its mineral potential. Guinea has over 25% of the world's known reserves of bauxite as well as rich deposits of iron ore, gold, and diamonds. Illiteracy and a lack of trained technicians have kept the development of Guinea at an extremely low level. Most of the economy has been nationalized and although Guinea has established economic ties with the Soviet bloc and Red China, these ties have done little to alleviate the economic backwardness of the country. Aid and investment by the United States and western nations has far outweighed assistance by the Communists.

Guinea was dominated in early times by the great kingdoms of the Sudan. Between the 10th and 15th centuries the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai occupied the area which is now Guinea. French penetration began in the middle 19th century and although attempts were made by the leaders of Guinea to expel the French, they were finally defeated in 1898. The French colonies of West Africa were united into an administrative federation headed by a Governor General with lieutenant governors heading up the individual areas. Within this framework, the hereditary chiefs maintained an indirect rule over the people.

Europeans headed most of the major administrative positions to World War II with African leaders holding down some of the minor ones. In the post-war years French labor confederations and political parties became active. Sekou Toure and his followers gained national acclaim through his labor union, the CGT (Confederation Generale du Travail) modeled after the French union of the same name. In 1947 he affiliated with the Democratic Party of Guinea which was founded as part of the leftwing African Democratic Rally. In 1950 this party broke with the Communists and by 1957 Toure's party had won 58 of the 60 seats in the Territorial Assembly. The following year Toure and his party rejected an offer to join the French Community and on October 2, 1958 became the independent republic of Guinea.

Since independence the Democratic Party of Guinea has been the sole party of the country with Sekou Toure as its leader. Toure is President of the country, head of the party, and chairman of the National Political Bureau. In 1967 Toure was reelected Secretary-General of the Party and given the title of "Supreme Head of the Revolution". He won the presidential election on January 1, 1968 by a majority of 99.99% since there was no opposition candidate.

IVORY COAST

Favorable physical environment and strong leadership have made the Ivory Coast one of the richest and potentially most self-sufficient nations of West Africa. Although some significant mineral deposits have

been discovered, mainly diamonds and maganese, it is within the agricultural domain that economic progress has been rapildy moving forward. Over 90% of the people are engaged in some form of agriculture, but cash crops--coffee (Ivory Coast is the world's third largest producer), tropical woods, cacao, bananas, and pineapples--provide the nation with its main income.

The small but rapidly growing industries form an integral part of the wealth of the Ivory Coast. There is presently a Renault auto assembly plant, a modern flour mill, a modern bakery, a tuna-processing plant, two pineapple canneries, numerous sawmills, two breweries, two large soap factories, two paint factories, a cotton spinning mill, two cement plants, a plastics packaging factory, a radio-TV assembly plant, and a number of palm oil refineries.

Ivory Coast has consistently maintained a favorable balance of trade and has attracted foreign investment and technical skill. The government is pushing programs to update the different hybrid crop varieties and introduce a disease-resistant strain of cattle.

The physical features of the country favor the type of economy practiced in the Ivory Coast. It is located on the Guinea Coast and its low coastal plain gives way immediately to a forest region extending inland to the savanna with its sudan-type vegetation. Only the Man Mountains in the north east break this rolling countryside. The southern area consists of the typical tropical climate with high temperatures and rainfall averaging from 79 to 123 inches annually. To the north the temperature tempers a bit and the rainfall falls off to a single wet season with about 40 to 60 inches of rainfall.

The population is estimated at nearly 4 million with a growth rate of 2.6% a year. Abidjan, the capital, with a population in excess of 200,000, is the major city and port. Although the Ivory Coast contains more than 60 different ethnic groups, the principal ones are the Agnis-Ashanti-Baoule, the Kroumen, the Mandingo, the Senoufo, the Dans-Gouros, and the Koua-Koua. The most numerous, the Baoule, live in the center of the country and number over 700,000. While most of the inhabitants are animistic, the Moslems count 22% of the population and some 11% are Christian. The latter are found principally in the urban areas near the coast.

Little is known of the early history of the Ivory Coast, but European contacts occurred in the 14th and 15th centuries with the arrival of the Portuguese. The forbidding coastline and the country immediately to the north discouraged most Europeans from journeying far from the coast. Missionaries from France made the first significant penetration in the 17th century. In 1842 treaties were signed by France with some of the coastal regions, but it was 1915 before the entire region was pacified. From 1904 to 1958 the Ivory Coast was a part of the Federation of French West Africa. After World War II the peoples, who had favored the Free French during the war, were given far-reaching governmental reforms. All African subjects were given French citizenship as well as the right to organize politically.

At this time Felix Houphouet-Boigny stood for election to the first Assembly and later represented the Ivory Coast in the French National Assembly from 1946 to 1959. The country voted to join the French Community in 1958 and was given complete independence on August 7, 1960.

Recent political history of the Ivory Coast is closely associated with one man, Felix Houphouet-Boigny. He was one of the founders of the African Democratic Rally and in 1944 founded the Syndicat Agricole Africain, an organization which won improved labor conditions for African farmers. In April 1959 he became the first Prime Minister of his country and leader of the only important party, the Ivory Coast Democratic Party.

The present government is a republic with a single-chamber National Assembly elected by universal suffrage. The Constitution provides for a strong executive, embodied in the president, within a framework of separation of powers. The cabinet is selected from outside the Assembly and is responsible only to the President. There is but one party in the Ivory Coast which has provided for a high degree of political stability. This is primarily due to the strength of President Houphouet-Boigny. He is not only highly regarded by his own countrymen, but by most African leaders as well.

KENYA

Lying along the east coast of Africa and extending from the Indian Ocean westward to the lakes region is Kenya. Although the Equator divides the country nearly in half, it has been one of the areas of greatest European penetration. In fact, its recent history has been one of the struggle between the powerful European "newcomers" and the Africans. Most noteworthy, perhaps, was the bloody and costly Mau Mau rebellion by the Kikuyu which lasted from October 1952 to December 1959. This uprising and the important political position of the Europeans slowed Kenya's constitutional development so that she lagged several years behind most of her East African neighbors. Independence was not achieved until December 12, 1963.

Kenya's early history involves a brisk trade with various Arab elements of the Indian Ocean basin that began as early as 600 B.C.. There is still a significant Arab population in Kenya today. In the 15th century the Portuguese made the first European contact. Within the next three centuries British, German and Italian interests were active in the region. A series of agreements between 1886 and 1893 divided Kenya into spheres of influence among the European nations and in 1895 the British government purchased the interests of the British East African Company which had been granted by the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1887. In 1920 the entire region of what is now known as Kenya was renamed Kenya Colony and Protectorate.

After a slow but continuous move toward independence in the post-World War II era, Jomo Kenyatta's Kenyan African National Union (KANU) won a majority of the seats in the colonial assembly (May 1963). In

December of the same year Britain recognized Kenya as a independent member of the British Commonwealth. Jomo Kenyetta became the first Prime Minister. Within a year, constitutional changes established a republic with Kenyetta as President and A. Odinga Odinga as Vice-President. Since that time KANU has greatly strengthened its position. The Kenya People's Union, led by Odinga Odinga, won few seats in the elections of 1966 and Odinga was arrested. Reorganization in 1967 changed the House and Senate into a single chamber of 171 delegates. KANU, led by President Kenyetta holds all of the seats. The recent assassination of the popular Tom Mboya, the nation's young economic minister, has led to a strained internal situation.

The southern two-fifths of the country contains 85% of the country's 9,400,000 people and consists of a low, hot, humid coastal region giving way to a plateau varying in altitude from 3,000 to 10,000 feet. Within this region are the Aberdare Mountains (12-13,000 feet), Mount Kenya with an altitude of 17,140 feet and other rugged mountain peaks. To the east is the Great Rift Valley which is 30 to 40 miles wide and some 2 to 3 thousand feet lower than the neighboring regions. The northern two-fifths of Kenya is an arid coastal and plains region which is almost waterless. While the coastal region has an average temperature of nearly 80 degrees, the interior highlands have a moderate and pleasant climate. Rainfall varies from 10 inches inland to 40 inches along the coast to 70 inches near Lake Victoria on the western border. The area of Kenya is 224,960 square miles, somewhat less than that of the state of Texas.

Of Kenya's estimated 1965 population of 9,400,000 there are only 250,000 non-Africans. Approximately 160,000 Asians are engaged in business enterprises in the urban areas and 50,000 Europeans are largely involved in farming, business, and public services. The majority of Kenya's population are engaged in subsistence agriculture and the major ethnic groups are the Kikuyu (20% of the total), Luo (14%), the Baluhya (12%), the Kamba (12%), and the Meru (7%). There are about 150,000 persons of Somali stock mostly living in the extreme north near the Somali border. Nairobi, the capital, and Mombasa, on the coast, are the two major cities of Kenya.

The official language of Kenya is English, but the most widely spoken tongue is Swahili. Estimates place the number of Christians at nearly a million, with 600,000 Moslems who are confined largely to the north. The bulk of the population follow one form of animism or another.

Lacking mineral resources of importance, Kenya's economy has rested on a base which is wholly agricultural. Most of the people practice subsistence farming, but important cash cropping, much of it in the hands of the Europeans, is present. Coffee, tea, sisal, and pyrethrum are the major exports most of which go to either England or the United States. Light industry is growing rapidly with emphasis on agricultural processing plants. Abounding in wild animals, the safari business has for many years been an important factor in the economy of the country.

Presently there has been a "Kenyaization" of the economy whereby an effort is being made to place the Kenya Africans in trade and professional jobs, mainly at the expense of the Asians, and to nationalize former European lands and redistribute them to Africans.

LIBERIA

The Republic of Liberia, lying near the southwestern part of the bulge of Africa, is a land of 43,000 square miles with a 370 mile coastline. The low coastal region, with its lagoons, tidal creeks and marshes, gives way immediately to a country of low plateaus and then to scattered low mountains. Only the Nimba and Wale Mountains attain an altitude of 4,500 feet. The entire region is covered with thick tropical rain forest and the rainfall averages from 150 to 200 inches a year, most of which falls over an eight month season from April to November.

The estimated 1,068,000 inhabitants of Liberia are all Africans with some 45,000 referred to as Americo-Liberians, the descendants of emancipated American slaves who were settled in the country in the 19th century. Although English is the official language, 28 dialects are spoken. The major ethnic groups of Liberia are the Kru, Mandingo, and Gola. A large majority of the people are animists, but most of the coastal and urban peoples follow some form of Christianity. Monrovia, with a population of over 41,000 is the capital and only major urban center.

Although most of the people of Liberia are subsistence farmers, the key to the economy of the nation are its iron ore, forest products, and rubber plantations. Firestone Rubber, for example, has operated a large plantation there since 1926 and employs over 35,000 Liberians. Most of Liberia's resources are drained out of the country to repay loans for various economic improvements. Other resources include palm oil, diamonds, and coffee.

The Republic of Liberia was organized in 1816 when the American Colonization Society was given a charter to send freed slaves to the region. The first organized government began in 1822 and the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia was constituted in 1847. The constitution is modeled after that of the United States.

In 1944 William V. S. Tubman was elected President. The constitution was amended in 1952 to permit him to serve another term and since that time he has accepted a draft to continue in this office. Tubman's True Whig Party is the only political organization in Liberia and members of the Senate and House are members.

MALAWI

Lush foliage, high mountains, and large lakes make Malawi one of Africa's most beautiful and scenic nations. Lying along the west side of the Great Rift Valley with three-fourths of its eastern boundry along Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyasa), Malawi presents a striking contrast

to most of Africa. This country extends 520 miles north to south with a width from 50 to 100 miles. The southern third of the country is a rolling plateau with the 7,000 to 10,000 foot peaks of the Mianje Mountains towering over it. The rest of the countryside is made up of plateaus and mountains, often quite precipitous, which average 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level with peaks of the Nyika uplands towering as high as 8,000 feet. Lake Malawi 360 miles long and from 10 to 15 miles wide, has its surface at an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea level and has a depth of 2,300 feet, making its trough 700 feet below sea level.

Malawi has a hot and humid climate in the lowlands but is elsewhere tempered by the altitude. The wet season, from November to April, provides from 30 to 70 inches of rainfall each year with the shoreline of Lake Malawi being the most humid.

A population of about four million live within a land area of some 37,000 miles, thus making Malawi one of the most densely populated nations in Africa. Included in the population figures are some 9,000 Europeans and 11,000 Asians and Coloreds. Most of the latter live in the urban centers of which Balantyre, a commercial and industrial center, has an estimated population of 75,000; Zomba, the capital, has 10,000 and Lilongwe, located in the central region, 10,000 also. The African population is almost entirely of Bantu stock and the major groups are the Nyanja, who reside in the south, the Yao in the north, and the Angoni who moved into Malawi from South Africa years ago and are widely scattered. Other peoples within the country are the Cewa, Tonga, Ankonde, and the Lomwe.

The economy of Malawi is based almost entirely on agriculture. The plantation crops of tobacco, tea, peanuts, cotton, and tung oil make up the main exports. Although Malawi is very fertile, the high population density makes it impossible for the nation to support itself. The per capita income of \$36 in 1964 is only kept that high due to the thousands of Malawians who earn their living in the mines and factories of neighboring countries.

Industrial development is still in its infancy and the almost complete lack of mineral resources indicates very little for the near future.

Early western contact came about through Dr. David Livingston and the missionaries who soon followed. It wasn't until 1883 that the first representative of the British Government arrived. Malawi was governed as the Nyasaland Protectorate until joined with Southern and Northern Rhodesia as the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953. During the latter part of the Federation, the British devised a constitution which allowed legislative members to be elected directly by the native Africans. In the August 1961 elections, the Malawi Congress Party, led by Dr. Hastings Banda, captured all 50 seats in the Assembly. Due to the smooth transition to African legislative control, England allowed

Nyasaland to recede from the Federation in December, 1962. On July 6, 1964 Nyasaland was granted complete independence as the nation of Malawi.

Dr. Banda became Prime Minister and in 1966 when Malawi changed to a republic, he became the first President of the country. Malawi entered into a series of trade agreements with South Africa which infuriated the governments of Tanzania and Zambia. In 1968, a rebel force entered the country from Tanzania to assassinate Banda and seize the government. Its leader, Yatuta Chisiza, was killed and the invaders were easily repelled. It was later learned that they had been trained by Tanzanian police and Chinese Communist agents. All in all the government of Dr. Banda has maintained political stability in a continent where this has not always proven to be commonplace.

MALI

The Republic of Mali in the Western Sudan is located where once stood parts of the mighty empires of the Sudan: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. Within the boundaries of this area are found the ancient and historical cities of Timbuktu and Gao. The last of these ancient empires, Songhai, fell to the Moroccans in 1600 and then to the French in the middle of the 19th century. After a short period of indirect control through the chief, the French disregarded traditional rulers and formed the colony of Soudan.

Mali became a member of the French Community in 1958 and then became independent as part of the Mali Federation with neighboring Senegal in June of 1960 and became completely independent when that federation broke up in August of the same year. In September, 1960 Mali proclaimed itself the Republic of Mali and withdrew from the French Community.

Under the leadership of Modibo Keita, Mali proclaimed itself a socialist state and sought assistance from the Soviet Union and later from Red China. Both sent weapons and some technical assistance, but in spite of this there was a gradual decline in the economy of the country. The government, controlled by the Soudanese Union Party which also controlled the press, labor unions, and state youth organizations, broke into two factions: one favoring complete reliance on the Communist bloc, and the other seeing advantages in economic ties with France and the West. By 1967 it appears that Keita was swayed by the pro-French element and as a result dissolved the Political Bureau of the state party and proclaimed a severe austerity program for all of Mali. The unrest that followed created a coup by the military in November of 1968 and the imprisonment of Keita. Mali is now attempting to form some type of policy to bring the nation economic and political stability.

Any political policy will have difficulties in achieving economic stability due to the environmental conditions of the area. Over a third of the region lies within the Sahara Desert and the remainder within the semi-arid steppe of the Sudan. The rainfall average of from three to five inches makes grazing the only feasible occupation in the non-irrigated sections of the country. Subsistence agriculture with these

severe limitations is the basic economy of most of the people with intensive agriculture in the irrigated regions along the Niger River. Fish is a very significant food source for Mali and some are exported to nearby regions. There is apparently little mineral wealth in this region of rolling lands and small plateaus and industry is still in its embryonic stage of development.

Within the confines of this dry and somewhat desolate area live Mali's 4.5 million people. More than half of this group are subsistence farmers. The largest group are the Fulani. Other significant units are the Malinke, Bambara, Soninke, Songhai, and the Sarakole.

Islam is the predominate faith of the people and Christian missionaries have had little influence here. Although French is the official language, over 95% of the people are still illiterate.

NIGERIA

At one time considered a model African nation, Nigeria has recently been the scene of considerable internal conflict. In fact, since 1965 Nigeria has been tottering one way or another as one leader after another attempted to bring order out of chaos. The root of the problem appears to be significant regional differences within the country. As early as the 11th and 12th centuries Yoruba and Hausa empires existed in what is now northern and western Nigeria, and in the south-east the Ibo peoples lived. Rivalries among these peoples still today plague this nation.

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to visit Nigeria. Soon this nation became a center of the Atlantic slave trade. It was through attempts on the part of the British to end the slave trade that they first won administrative control. The 1885 Congress of Berlin gave Britain exclusive administrative rights in Nigeria and in 1914 Nigeria was proclaimed a British colony and Protectorate. In 1922 a strip of the former German Cameroons was added to this colony. In 1955 the entire colony became a Federation and rapid political advancement led to independence on October 30, 1960. In 1962 Nigeria withdrew from the British Commonwealth and proclaimed itself a republic. Although widespread regional differences created political problems, it was not until the assassination of government leaders and the brutal killings of Ibo administrators, technicians and other civilians in 1966 that a complete breakdown in national unity occurred. Lt. Colonel Yakubu Gowon seized control of the government in 1966 but violence continued. After a series of conferences in 1967 failed to bring about a successful government, Colonel Odemegwu Ojukwu gained control of the Eastern Region and shortly after proclaimed its independence as the state of Biafra. Civil War immediately resulted and continued till early 1970 when Nigerian forces overran the rebellious Ibo state.

The physical diversity of Nigeria reflects the diversity of its people. Dense swamp and mangrove forests of the coastal region give way to a region of thick jungle extending from 50 to 100 miles inland.

Both regions are extremely hot and humid with up to 160 inches of rain annually and with typical equatorial temperatures. Inland the country gradually rises to the Jos Plateau with its savanna vegetation and climate. In the extreme north the country is dry and much less humid with about 25 inches of rain annually. The outstanding physical features of the country are the Cameroon Highlands in the extreme east and the vast Niger River system.

The population of Nigeria is estimated at nearly 60 million making this the most heavily populated nation in Africa. With its area of 356,000 square miles the population density is nearly 170 per square mile, one of the highest in Africa. The Yoruba in the west, the Ibo in the east, and the Hausa-Fulani in the north account for most of the people of Nigeria although there are over 100 different ethnic groups altogether. Religious affiliation tends to follow regional lines also. The Ibo are primarily Christian while the Yoruba generally practice some form of animism. The northern regions of the Hausa-Fulani groups are almost exclusively Moslem.

Agriculture accounts for over 85% of Nigeria's exports and 80% of its people practice some form of subsistence farming. Cocoa, peanuts, cotton, palm products and forest products are the main agricultural exports. Recently mineral products are adding to the economic wealth of the nation. Large deposits of petroleum (especially in eastern Nigeria), columbite, tin, lead, and zinc are being developed. Light industry has also been developing and the large Kainji dam is expected to provide a cheap source of power for future development.

RHODESIA

Rhodesia is located in southern Africa. Once a part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, it's white-dominated government declared its independence from Britain in November of 1965 when the British government refused to accept White minority rule. It has managed to exist in spite of British and United Nations economic sanctions. In early 1970 Rhodesia declared itself a free and independent republic.

The land is hot and humid in the lower areas along the valleys of the Zambezi, Limpopo, and Sabi Rivers but the climate is tempered by the altitude in the fertile plateaus of the central region and the uplands of the northeast and south. Rhodesia is a relatively high region with 21% of the land over 4,000 feet in altitude and much of the land as high as 7,000 feet. The mean average rainfall is 26 inches and the temperature ranges from 50 to 70 degrees F.

Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River is one of the most unique sites in Africa. The falls are more than twice as high as Niagara Falls and have a width of over one mile. Kariba Dam, also on the Zambezi, provides hydroelectric power to both Rhodesia and neighboring Zambia.

Rhodesia has an area of 150,333 square miles and a population of about 4.45 million. Some 94% of the people are Bantu while the remainder

is European, principally British. The latter live near the urban centers of Salisbury, the capital, and Bulawayo as well as in the fertile plateaus of the central region. The Shona and Ndebele are the two main ethnic divisions among the Africans although many other ethnic groups are also present. Most of the African population are animists with the Europeans predominantly Anglican or Presbyterian.

Rhodesia's earliest known history goes back to the 4th century A.D.. The ruins of ancient Zimbabwe date the people of that region to have lived sometime between the 6th and 13th century A.D.. First European contacts were made when Portuguese explorers reached the area. For some 300 years there was no further contact until missionaries and gold-hunters arrived in the 19th century. The country itself was named after Cecil Rhodes, the energetic entrepreneur whose exploits won much of southern Africa for Britain. The British South Africa Company governed the area until 1923 when the people chose to remain outside the Union of South Africa. In 1953 Southern Rhodesia as this region was then called joined and dominated the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Although there has been a great deal of controversy regarding the self-made decision for independence, in reality the white government in Rhodesia was granted independence in 1923. Britain retained control in the areas of foreign affairs and defense, although she never exercised them, and a parliament of white British settlers was chosen to run the country. White control solidified through the years with very few Africans gaining the right to vote. African nationalism in the post-World War II era caused the Federation, entered into in 1953, to dissolve and Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia emerged as independent states of Malawi and Zambia respectively.

Since 1965 the Rhodesian government of Ian Smith has felt it necessary to place strict bans on the African inhabitants in the form of press censorship, unlimited detention without trial, and arrest for any activity involving banned Zimbabwe African People's Union. In spite of apparent unrest among some white citizens and in spite of restrictions placed on the economy, Smith was reelected head of the Rhodesian Front Party in 1966. Africans have gathered into the Democratic Party, led by supporters of Joshua Nkomo, the jailed leader of the Zimbabwe Party.

Although the majority of the Africans practice subsistence agriculture, it is cash-crop farming and well-established light industry on which the economy of the country is based. Since 1965 this economy has been much hindered by the action of the government but the exporting of tobacco and animal products is still a basic part of the nation's wealth. Asbestos, gold, and chrome ore are mined and contribute to the industrial output. Industry is well established and light manufactured goods form the major exports.

SENEGAL

Today Senegal is by far the most highly industrialized state of former French West Africa. For many years, however, Senegal was virtually synonymous with peanuts. As late as 1964 the peanut or its by-products

comprised over 75% of Senegal's products. Within recent years, however, some agricultural diversification, mainly rice and other food grains, have been adding to the economy. Fishing and the discovery of large deposits of phosphates are adding to Senegalese wealth. Presently there are over 320 industrial and mining establishments employing over 28,000 persons. These industries turn out such finished products as peanut oil, phosphates, and canned fish.

Geographically this region supports an agricultural economy as epitomized by the peanut. Its 76,000 square miles consist of flat or rolling plains lying usually less than 650 feet above sea level. Its savanna climate allows for a long growing season and the twenty inches of rainfall are sufficient for agricultural output.

As one might expect, over 85% of Senegal's 3.4 million people live in rural areas. Most of the 55,000 non-Africans are French and live mainly in the cities. The only city of any size, however, is Dakar, the capital with a population of 375,000. Approximately 80% of the people are Moslem while most of the rest are animist with a small number of Christians. The major ethnic groups in the area are the Wolof, Fulani, Diola, Serere, and Mandingo.

The state of Tekrur in the present country of Senegal was a major empire at the same time as the great empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai but it never achieved the importance of these. In the sixteenth century it fell to the Fulani. Portuguese explorers reached there in 1446 and established forts for the purpose of supply bases for further explorations southward. In 1621 the Portuguese positions fell to the Dutch and then to the French in 1659, where these settlements became important slave holding areas. During the nineteenth century the French finally established their control over the interior regions which were administered as a protectorate until 1920. At that time the region became a French colony.

Through the French policy of assimilation there was a gradual representation of Senegalese in the French Parliament as well as in their own local councils. By 1957 elected African representatives were given extensive powers over internal affairs as well as increased membership in the French government. In 1958 Senegal became a member of the French Community with complete internal control. In 1959 Senegal and Sudan combined to form the Mali Federation which became completely independent in June of 1960. In August of that year the federation broke up and Senegal declared itself the Republic of Senegal and the Sudan took the name of Mali.

Instrumental in the independence movement of Senegal was its first president, Leopold Senghor, a well-known educator and literary figure. He had been the dominant political figure in Senegal and throughout French West Africa. The original Constitution provided for a seven year term for president and for a Prime Minister appointed by the legislature. However, there immediately arose a political rivalry between Senghor and Prime Minister Mamadou Dia which led to an attempt

to seize power by Dia in 1962. This attempt was unsuccessful but led to a new constitution based solely on the presidential system. Although there has been unrest on the part of some students, a commission has been drafting reforms to ease this unrest and dissatisfaction.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Republic of South Africa lies at the extreme southern tip of the continent of Africa. It covers 472,494 square miles, about twice the size of Texas, and offers a variety of landforms and climates. There is a narrow coastal plain which is moderated by both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and has a mean yearly temperature of about 60 degrees. The East Coast is hot and humid and abounds with all forms of wild life. The western region is very dry and hotter than most of South Africa but it, too, is tempered by the altitude. Stretching inland are a series of plateaus, called velds, with range in elevation from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. Along the eastern escarpment are the Drakensburg Mountains which rise to 11,000 feet. The temperature in the central region averages about 60 degrees and the annual rainfall ranges from 25 to 30 inches in most of the country.

The population of South Africa is over 18 million and includes 12.5 million Africans, 3.5 million whites, 1.8 million "Colored," and 600,000 Asiatics. The Africans, mostly Bantu, include Xhosa (some 3.7 million), Zulu (3.2 million), and the Northern and Southern Sothos with about 1.2 million each. Of the whites, nearly 60% are descended from Dutch, German, and French Huguenot settlers known as Afrikaners while the remaining 40% are mostly British. Over half of the whites live in urban areas as do about one-third of the Africans. The principal cities are Cape Town (817,000), Pretoria (448,000), Johannesburg (1,305,000), Durban (690,000), Port Elizabeth (324,000), and Bloemfontein (147,000). Afrikaans and English are the official languages but Bantu dialects, including Xhosa, Zulu, Swazi and Sotho are widely spoken. Afrikaans is the most widely spoken language in South Africa. More than half of the African population is animist with a large number of Asians following the Hindu religion. The white and Colored population are Christians as are some five million African converts.

Although the Portuguese discovered South Africa in 1487 it was the Dutch who made the first permanent settlement during the 17th century. In following decades Germans, French Huguenots, and more Dutch settled the Cape region with the British taking an interest through military advantage in the latter part of the century. After years of conflict, the Dutch farmers, the Boers, migrated inland and established the republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State. The discovery of gold and diamonds brought thousands of settlers more to the interior. Eventually rivalries between the Boers and British culminated in British victory during the Boer War of 1899. A union of all these states with Cape Colony in 1909 and the Union of South Africa became a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. A plebiscite favored republic status and on May 31, 1961 South Africa became a republic. Because Britain

refused to accept the racial policies of separate development followed by South Africa this new nation withdrew from the Commonwealth in 1961.

The government of South Africa follows a policy of white minority control and Africans are barred from all political participation. With the defeat of General Jan Smut's United Party in 1948, the National Party has governed the nation. This party has always favored a strict policy of apartheid, a separation of the races. In reality, South Africa is a police state striving to maintain the status quo of racial superiority.

Economically, South Africa is a self-sufficient and highly industrialized country. Since World War II its economy has been growing by leaps and bounds in spite of the efforts of African and Asian nations to boycott South African products. Although mining and agriculture used to be the main supports for the economy, manufacturing now accounts for a major part of the national income. Animal products, wool, citrus, peanuts, and grains are the major agricultural exports. Other than wheat, the country is self-supporting in essential foodstuffs. Considerable American private investment is an important factor in this rapid economic development.

Early South African economy was based on the production of gold and diamonds. South Africa is still the world's leading producer of gold and also has considerable deposits of diamonds, uranium, platinum, chrome, manganese, iron ore, asbestos, antimony, and monazite. Both light and heavy industry are extensive within the country and South Africa provides the only iron and steel production of any size on the continent.

THE SUDAN

The Sudan, with an area of 967,500 square miles, is the largest country in Africa with an area almost one-third the size of the United States. It can truly be called a zone of transition since it extends from the dry desert area of its northern provinces through a rolling steppe region to the wet rain forest regions of Central Africa. Annual rainfall varies from over forty inches in the south to less than four inches in the desert regions of the north. The temperature shows somewhat less variance with a range of 60 to over 100 degrees.

The principal physical factor the Sudan is the Nile River. Part of this river runs the entire length of the country and its major branches, the White Nile which originates in the highlands of East Africa and Lake Victoria and the Blue Nile which quarters across the southeastern section of the country, come together at the capital city of Khartoum and then wind their way through the northern desert into Egypt. The only major highland region of the Sudan lies in the extreme eastern region.

The first known settlements in this region were thought to have been between the 14th and 15th century B.C., but its early history is securely linked to that of Egypt. Egypt dominated this region until Kush--a new kingdom of Sudan--was able to turn the tables and conquer and rule Egypt about 750 B.C.. The Sudanese were pushed out of Egypt

a century later but consolidated their kingdom near the city of Meroe and continued a vast and profitable trade with the Greek and Roman Empires until their city was destroyed by Axum in Ethiopia about 350 A.D.. During the next few centuries the northern regions experienced an influx of Negroes from the south and Arabs from the Arab kingdoms of the north. Although Coptic Christianity was introduced in the 6th century A.D., the Arabs converted most of the area to the Islamic faith.

The Sudan was ruled during these centuries by a variety of peoples including the Alwa Kingdom which fell in 1504 to the Funj. In 1820 Egyptian armies of Muhammad Ali Pasha regained control over the weakened state and ruled until overthrown in 1885. The Sudan was conquered in 1898 by a joint Egyptian-Anglo force and was dominated by England until 1954. In February 1953, England and Egypt concluded an agreement providing for Sudanese self-government, and after a two year provisional period the Sudan became independent on January 1, 1956.

A coalition government made up of the Umma Party and the People's Democratic Party gained control and remained in power until a coup in 1958 placed the military in control. Parties were banned and a Supreme Council of the Armed Forces ruled until 1965. The 1964 elections selected a Constituent Assembly for the purpose of writing a new constitution and to serve as an interim government. The constitution, however, was forgotten and the Assembly ruled under the leadership of its chairman, Ismail al-Azhari of the Democratic Unionist Party. In the succeeding years the government has controlled by a coalition of major parties and Ahmad Majoub has served as Prime Minister although control of the government has changed hands several times.

Since 1965 the Nilotic and other Negro peoples of southern Sudan have been in open revolt against Moslem domination of the country. They are a poorly equipped and organized force and have not affected the control of the Sudan to any great extent.

The estimated 13.5 million people of the Sudan fall into two broad categories. The six northern provinces have over nine million Arabic-speaking Muslims while the three southern provinces have a population of about 3.5 million consisting of many different Negro groups. Most of these southern people are animistic, but a minority, about 15%, have been converted to Christianity. The integration of these two distinct cultures constitutes one of the Sudan's major problems. Most of the urban areas are occupied by the Muslims and the Negroid peoples of the south follow a rural subsistence type of economy. Little has been accomplished in bringing the two groups together.

The economy of the Sudan is primarily agricultural and centers around the production of long staple cotton and gum arabic, picked from the wild acacia trees. The Sudan has 80% of the world's supply of this product. Only 5% of the land is presently being cultivated but with irrigation over one-third can be farmed. The large semi-arid regions of the north and west support herds of cattle, sheep, goats, and camels.

The Sudan is still awaiting industrial development. Poor transportation facilities and a lack of cheap power sources hold little hope for immediate changes in the economy. Although the country encourages foreign mineral exploitation and mining, little significant results have thus far been obtained.

TANZANIA

The Republic of Tanzania, formed in April of 1964, consists of a large picturesque country (formerly known as Tanganyika) lying just south of the Equator along the east coast of Africa and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, lying just off the coast of Tanzania. The topography of Tanzania includes a 40 mile wide coastal plain which is fertile and well-watered with a typically hot and humid climate. The average rainfall for this region is 40 inches most of which falls during the two annual monsoons. Inland the countryside consists of a large plateau with an average elevation of 4,000 feet. This plateau is cut by a range of average-height mountains through its middle and by an extremely high and rugged range along the western border. To the extreme north of the middle range lies the highest peak in Africa, Mt Kilimanjaro with its snow-capped peak rising some 19,340 feet above sea level. In the north lies Lake Victoria and along the western frontier, Lake Tanganyika. Some 19,982 square miles of Tanzania is water. Tanzania is 363,708 square miles in size.

The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba have an area of 640 and 380 square miles respectively and are climatically similar to the coastal area of the mainland. Inland the climate is much dryer with an average rainfall of only 25 inches. The temperature is greatly modified, however, by the altitude.

Tanzania's population includes approximately 330,000 people who reside on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, as well as 9.8 million Africans, some 90,000 Indo-Pakistanis, 26,000 Arabs, and 20,000 Europeans living on the mainland. Of the 122 different ethnic groups living in Tanzania, the Sukumu, the Chagga, the Kikuyu and the Masai are the most significant. Swahili is the common language and both English and Swahili are accepted as official languages. According to the 1957 census, some 30% of the local Africans are Moslem, 24% are Christian, and the rest animists. On the islands the vast majority are Moslem.

The economy of Tanzania is mainly agricultural with coffee, cotton, sisal, and animal products the main exports. Tanzania is the world's largest producer of sisal, while most of the world's cloves come from the island of Pemba.

Diamond producing is a main source of mineral wealth although production of phosphates adds to the mineral wealth of the country. Industry is booming. The addition of new plants for textiles, cement, oil and sugar refining, sisal spinning, and aluminum rolling add to the existing light industry. Many of the industries as well as consumer cooperatives and marketing are nationalized by the state.

The coast of Tanzania has been known to the outside world for over 2,000 years. Merchants from Arabia, Persia and India established commercial contacts there long before the Christian era while the first Arabs settled there in the 8th century A.D.. The earliest European contacts came in the 15th century when the Portuguese began to use East African ports as supply bases on their routes to India. The first European explorers of the interior, Richard Burton and John Speke, were searching for the source of the Nile. In 1884 the Germans colonized the region. After World War I, Tanganyika, the earlier name for the mainland territory, fell to British control as a mandate of the League of Nations. During the years of United Nations control following World War II the area gradually moved toward independence.

Julius Nyerere's Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) was successful in the 1958 and 1959 elections and for the first time Africans were admitted to the Council of Ministers. In May, 1961 Tanganyika became autonomous with Nyerere as Prime Minister. Full independence was granted on December 9, 1961, and when Tanganyika became a republic a year later Nyerere became the first President. On April 26, 1964, Tanganyika united with Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania. In October 1964 its name was changed to Tanzania.

TANU remains the only political party in the highly regimented country, and Tanzania has followed a rigid socialist system with technical aid coming from a number of outside sources, but especially from the Chinese Communists.

UGANDA

Uganda lies astride the Equator between the Eastern and Western Rift valleys and covers an area of 93,981 miles, of which 15% consists of the many lakes dotting the area. The entire nation is part of a plateau which averages from 3,000 to 6,000 thousand feet elevation. In the west the 17,000 foot high Ruwenzori mountain range separates Uganda from Congo (Kinshasa) and the Virunga Range in the southeast has peaks rising some 14,000 feet high. The Victoria Nile originates in Uganda and passes through the swampy marshlands of the Lake Kyonga region in Central Uganda. The climate is temperate and quite pleasant even though Uganda is located on the Equator and, as a result, the landscape is dotted with fertile farmlands and plantations. Much of Lake Victoria lies in southeastern Uganda.

Uganda is primarily an agricultural region with cotton and coffee making up four-fifths of the exports. Within recent years sugar, tea, and tobacco have gained in importance. Copper is mined and deposits of magnetite and tin are being developed. Light industry includes cement and brick plants, agricultural processing plants, and textiles. In 1957 there were 1,176 registered factories in the country.

Uganda has an estimated population of some 7.9 million people with the vast majority living in rural areas. Only Kampala, the capital, with

an estimated 87,000 people, Mbale, and Jinja are significant urban centers. A majority of the inhabitants are Bantu and include the Buganda, Basoga, Batoro, and Banyoro peoples. Nilotic peoples in the north and south include the Acholi, Lango, Alur, and Luo. Over 50% of the people follow some form of Christianity. There are a few Moslems in the north but the majority of the remaining population are animists.

Uganda's early history is difficult to trace, but the kingdom of the Buganda can be traced back at least to the early 1600's. The first European contact was made in 1862 when Grant and Speke entered the Buganda capital. British administration began in 1893 and two years later the entire region became a British Protectorate. The following years saw a combination of British rule with and through that of the Kabaka of Buganda. After a disagreement in 1953, the British government exiled the Kabaka. Two years later another agreement was reached whereby the Kabaka became the constitutional ruler of Uganda ruling through a ministerial system. On October 9, 1962, Uganda became fully independent as a federation of the major peoples of the region. Sir Edward Frederick Mutesa II, King (Kabaka) of Buganda became the first President and Sir William W. Nadiope, King of Bunyoro, became Vice-President. The major power wielded in the government was held by Prime Minister Milton Obote. In 1966 Obote dismissed the President and with the army behind him, seized power. In 1967 a new constitution was established abolishing the old kingdoms and divided Uganda into 18 districts. The President, Milton Obote, is the ruler of the state and leader of his party.

ZAMBIA

Zambia, formerly Northern Rhodesia, is a land-locked nation located in south-central Africa. It consists mainly of a high plateau at an elevation ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level and criss-crossed by many streams and rivers, notably the Zambezi and Congo. The climate is greatly modified by the high elevation and is a sub-tropical type. Temperatures range from 43 to 53 degrees in the winter and from 80 to 100 degrees in the summer. Rainfall averages from 25 to 30 inches and falls mainly during the season from October to April. The area covers some 290,000 square miles making it about twice the size of Colorado.

The estimated population of 3,587,000 includes about 85,000 non-Africans most of whom are of European descent. These Europeans live primarily in the urban areas of Lusaka, the capital, Kitwe, Livingstone, Luanshya-Roan, and Ndola. Of the many African peoples who live in Zambia, the Baritse, Tonga, Ila, Lozi, Bemba, and Maksihi are the most numerous. Although no statistics are readily available, a large percentage of the people have been converted to Christianity from their traditional animism.

Although the Pygmies were probably the first inhabitants of Zambia, the Bantu had taken complete control of the region by the time the first

significant European contacts occurred in the 19th century. Cecil Rhodes was able to secure commercial and mineral rights in 1888 and that same year the region came within the British sphere of influence. In 1924 Northern Rhodesia became a British protectorate. The country joined with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953 but nationalism within the country and aggravation at the white domination of the Federation dissolved the Federation and led to complete independence of Zambia on October 24, 1964. Zambia still remains a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Zambia's constitution provides for a republican form of government with a single legislative branch of 75 members. Kenneth Kaunda, one of the engineers of Zambia's independence, was named the first President in 1964. A majority of the seats in Parliament are held by Kaunda's United National Independence Party and the government appears to be stable and progressive.

Zambia is one of the richest nations of Africa possessing a quarter of the world's known reserves of copper. Today, it is the world's third largest producer of that metal. A majority of the population are subsistence farmers or work on plantations within the country. Counted among the exports of Zambia are tobacco, maize, dairy-products, livestock products, and wood. Industry is still in its infancy but copper smelting and the processing of agricultural products are rapidly increasing the economic wealth of the nation.

PART II

**SELECTED DATA ON AFRICA
SOUTH OF THE SAHARA**

POPULATIONS AND AREAS OF AFRICAN STATES (1968)

	Area in sq. mi.	Population in 000	Persons per sq. mi.
TOTAL	58,327,230	3,580,940	67.8
BOTSWANA	222,000	611	27.5
BURUNDI	10,707	3,340	311.9
CAMEROON	183,591	5,493	29.9
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	240,540	1,488	6.2
CHAD	495,750	3,410	6.9
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	134,749	860	6.4
CONGO (KINSHASA)	905,063	15,918	17.6
DAHOMEY	43,243	2,577	59.6
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	10,830	277	25.6
ETHIOPIA	471,776	23,644	50.1
GABON	103,089	474	4.6
GAMBIA	4,361	343	78.7
GUANA	92,100	8,376	90.9
GUINEA	94,925	3,750	29.5
IVORY COAST	123,503	4,010	32.5
KENYA	224,960	10,209	45.4
LESOTHO	11,716	1,018	86.9
LIBERIA	43,000	1,110	25.8
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	226,657	6,562	29.0
MALAWI	45,725	4,130	90.3
MALI	479,000	4,741	9.9
MAURITANIA	397,683	1,100	2.8
NIGER	458,993	3,546	7.7
NIGERIA	356,669	61,450	172.3
RHODESIA	150,820	4,580	30.6
RWANDA	10,169	3,321	326.6
SENEGAL	76,124	3,670	48.2
SIERRA LEONE	27,699	2,475	89.3
SOMALI REPUBLIC	246,000	3,000	12.2
SOUTH AFRICA	471,445	18,733	39.7
SOUTH WEST AFRICA	317,827	610	1.9
SUDAN	967,491	14,355	14.8
SWAZILAND	6,704	398	59.4
TANZANIA	361,800	12,231	33.8
TOGO	21,853	1,746	79.9
UGANDA	91,076	7,934	87.1
UPPER VOLTA	105,886	5,040	47.6
ZAMBIA	290,586	4,014	13.8

POPULATION OF AFRICAN STATES (cont.)

	Population estimate mid-1968 (millions)	Current rate of population growth	Number of years to double population	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant mortality rate (deaths under one) per 1,000 live births	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Population under 15 years (percent)	Population illiterate 15 years and over (percent)	Per capita national income (U.S. \$)
EASTERN AFRICA (cont.)										
Rhodesia	4.7	3.2	22	44-50	13-16	100-120	50-55	47	70-75	206
Tanzania	12.4	1.9	37	40-46	22-26	160-180	35-45	42	80-90	64
Uganda	8.1	2.5	28	42-48	18-23	160-180	40-45	41	65-75	77
Zambia	4.1	3.0	24	49-54	17-21			45	55-60	174
MIDDLE AFRICA										
Angola	5.5	1.7	41				40-50	42	90-97	55
Cameroon	5.6	2.2	32	48-52	25-28	130-150	35-40	39	80-90	104
Central African Republic	1.5	1.5	46	46-50	25-31	170-190	35-40	42	70-77	123
Chad	3.5	1.5	47	44-48	29-33	160-180	30-35	46	75-82	00
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.9	1.6	44	41-45	24-26	180-200	35-40	42	50-55	120
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	16.7	2.3	31	40-45	20-25	100-120	35-45	39	80-85	66
Gabon	0.5	0.3	233	35-42	27-32	220-240	25-45	36	85-90	335
SOUTHERN AFRICA										
Botswana	0.6	2.0	35					43	70-80	55
Lesotho	0.9	2.0	35	40			40-50	43		50
South Africa	19.2	2.6	27	38-44	12-16	110-130	50-60	40	65-70	509
Southwest Africa	0.6	2.0	35					40	60-70	

World Population Data Sheet,
1968. Information Service,
Population Reference Bureau,
Washington, D.C., March 1968

POPULATION OF AFRICAN STATES

	Population estimate Mid-1968 (millions)	Current rate of population growth	Number of years to double population	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant mortality rate (deaths under one) per 1,000 live births	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Population under 15 years (percent)	Population illiter- ate 15 years and over (percent)	Per capita national income (U.S. \$)
WESTERN AFRICA										
Dahomey	2.5	1.7	41	50	33	110-130	30-35	46	90-95	60
Gambia	0.4	2.1	33	37-42	19-23			38	90-95	75
Ghana	8.4	2.6	27	47-52	22-26	150-170	40-45	45	70-75	245
Guinea	3.8	1.1	63	50	38	210-230	21-35	42	80-90	60
Ivory Coast	4.1	1.9	37	52	33		30-35	43	85-92	188
Liberia	1.1	1.7	41					37	90-95	148
Mali	4.8	2.0	35	52	33		30-35	49	85-95	55
Mauritania	1.1	1.7	41	47-53	26-30	180-200	40-45		90-97	106
Niger	3.6	2.4	29	53	29	200-220	35-40	46	95-99	78
Nigeria	62.0	2.5	28	45-53	25-32				80-88	63
Senegal	3.8	2.0	35	40-45	23-29	160-180	35-45	42	90-95	149
Sierra Leone	2.5	2.4	29					37	80-90	123
Togo	1.8	2.3	31	52-58	27-32	140-160	30-40	48	80-90	82
Upper Volta	5.2	1.4	50	47-53	28-33	180-200	30-35	42	85-92	40
EASTERN AFRICA										
Burundi	3.4	2.0	35	46-51	25-30	150-170	35-40	47	85-92	45
Ethiopia	23.8	1.8	39						90-95	42
Kenya	10.2	2.9	24	48-55	18-23		40-45	46	70-75	77
Madagascar	6.4	2.1	33	42-48	22-26			46	60-67	80
Malawi	4.2	2.4	29					45	85-93	38
Mauritius	0.8	2.6	27	35.3	8.8	64.2	58-65	44	35-40	215
Mozambique	7.2	1.7	41						90-95	40
Rwanda	3.4	2.0	35	52					85-90	45
Somalia	2.8	1.9	37						90-05	45

ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION (IN PER CENT)



ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION (IN PER CENT)



POPULATION OF AFRICAN STATES

	Year	Total	Male	Female
ANGOLA	1960	4,840,719	2,464,775	2,375,944
LESOTHO	1966	852,459		
BOTSWANA	1964	543,105	264,535	278,570
BURUNDI	1965	3,210,090	1,584,530	1,625,560
CAMEROON	1965	5,017,000		
CEN. AFR. REP.	1960	1,203,910	485,820	531,090
CHAD	1964	3,254,000		
CONGO (BRZ)	1961	581,600	267,800	313,800
THE CONGO	1958	12,768,706	6,182,306	6,551,284
DAHOMEY	1961	2,106,000	1,020,558	1,061,953
GABON	1961	448,564	211,350	237,214
GAMBIA	1963	315,486	160,849	154,637
GHANA	1960	6,726,815	3,400,270	3,326,545
GUINEA	1955	2,570,219	1,223,298	1,346,921
IVORY COAST	1958	3,100,000		
KENYA	1962	8,636,263	4,276,963	4,359,300
LIBERIA	1962	1,016,443	503,588	512,855
MALAGASY	1966	6,200,000	3,049,001	3,151,000
MALAWI	1966	4,042,412	1,900,000	2,100,000
MALI	1961	4,100,000		
MAURITANIA	1965	1,050,000	540,750	509,250
MOZAMBIQUE	1960	6,578,604	3,149,270	3,429,334
NIGER	1960	2,501,800	1,214,380	1,287,420
NIGERIA	1963	55,670,046	28,112,118	27,557,928
RHODESIA	1962	3,618,150	1,863,230	1,754,920
RWANDA	1952	2,143,978		
SENEGAL	1961	3,109,840	1,531,760	1,578,080
SIERRA LEONE	1963	2,180,555	1,081,123	1,099,232
SOUTH AFRICA	1960	16,002,797	8,043,493	7,959,304
S. W. AFRICA	1960	526,004	265,312	260,692
SUDAN	1956	10,262,536	5,186,126	5,076,410
SWAZILAND	1966	374,697	178,903	195,794
TANZANIA	1967	12,231,342	5,969,107	6,262,235
TOGO	1960	1,459,800	689,557	750,243
UGANDA	1959	6,536,616	3,283,230	3,253,386
UPPER VOLTA	1961	4,300,000	2,158,600	2,141,400
ZAMBIA	1963	3,405,788	1,689,612	1,716,176

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

	Year	Urban	Rural
ANGOLA	1960	10.6	89.4
BOTSWANA	1964	26.6	73.4
BURUNDI	1965	2.2	97.8
CEN. AFR. REP.	1960	22.3	77.7
CONGO (BRZ)	1961	13.7	86.3
THE CONGO	1957	22.3	77.7
DAHOMEY	1961	9.9	90.1
GABON	1961	17.8	82.2
GAMBIA	1963	8.8	91.2
GHANA	1960	23.1	76.9
GUINEA	1955	8.3	91.7
KENYA	1962	7.8	92.2
MALI	1961	11.2	88.8
MAURITANIA	1965	6.7	93.3
NIGERIA	1963	16.0	84.0
RHODESIA	1962	18.1	81.9
SENEGAL	1961	22.7	77.3
SOUTH AFRICA	1960	42.6	57.4
S. W. AFRICA	1960	23.4	76.6
SUDAN	1956	8.3	91.7
SWAZILAND	1956	2.6	97.4
TANZANIA	1958	4.1	95.9
TOGO	1960	9.7	90.3
UGANDA	1959	4.8	95.2
ZAMBIA	1963	19.6	80.4

LOCATION OF CITIES OVER 20,000

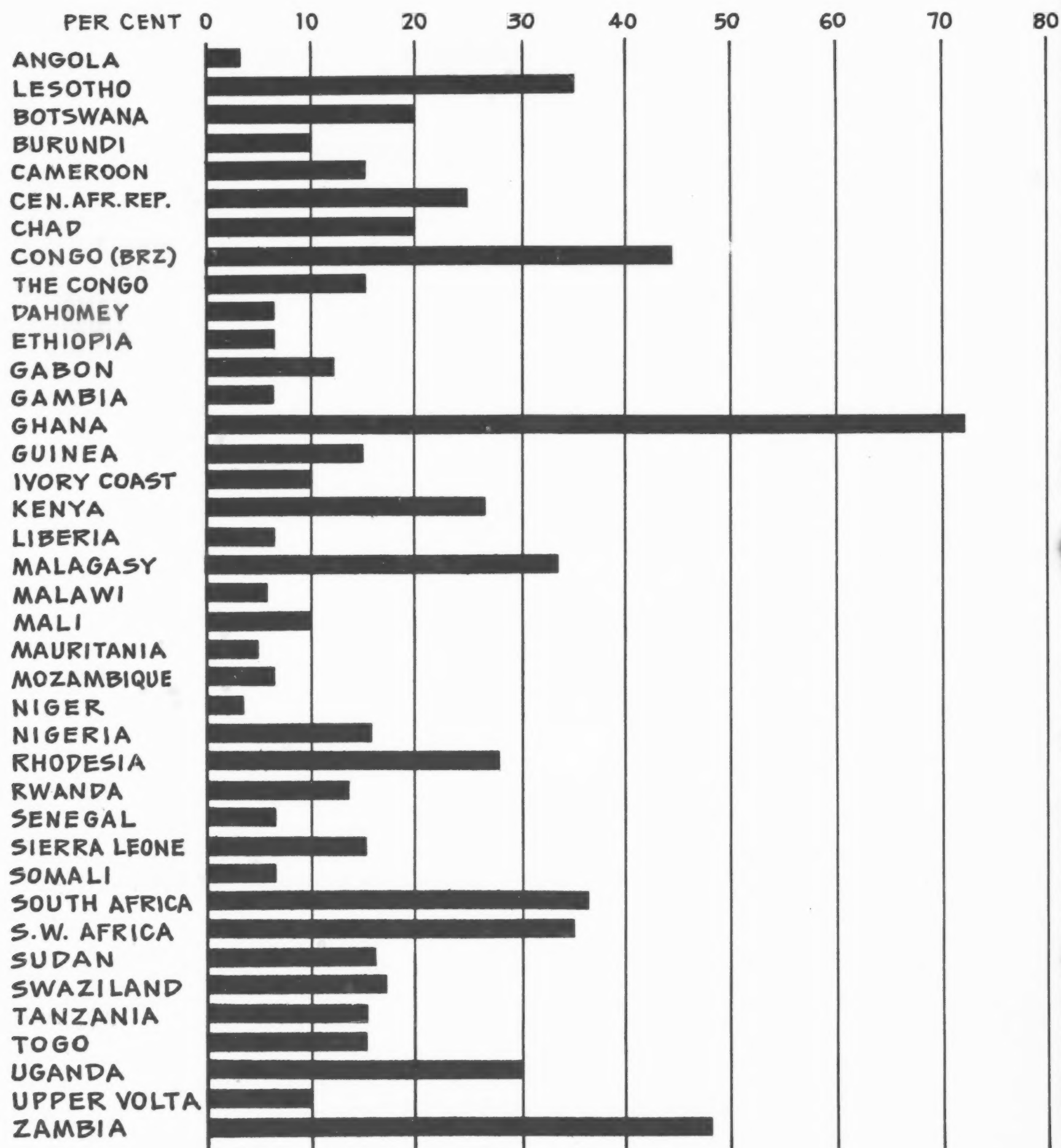


RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION
PER CENT OF POPULATION

	Christian	Moslem	Animist	Hindu	Jew
BASUTOLAND	70		30		
BOTSWANA	14		86		
CAMEROON	33	19	48		
CEN. AFR. REP.	25	4	71		
CHAD	7	52	43		
CONGO (BRZ)	49	0.6	50		
THE CONGO	52	16	47		
DAHOMEY	12	7	81		
ETHIOPIA		30		(19 million - Ethiopian Coptic Church)	
GABON	57	1	42		
GAMBIA			95		
GHANA	42.8	12	12	(7% no religion)	
GUINEA	1.5	62	37		
IVORY COAST	11	22	67		
KENYA	25		75		
LIBERIA	45	6	49		
MALAGASY	38	5	57		
MALAWI	1	63	36		
MALI	5	65	30		
NIGER	0.5	85	14.5		
NIGERIA	17	27	17		
RWANDA	50		50		
SENEGAL	5	79	5		
SIERRA LEONE	5	35	60		
SOMALI	2	90	8		
SOUTH AFRICA	40	8	34	12	6
TANZANIA	Not available - Zanzibar is predominantly Moslem				
TOGO	19	5	76		
UGANDA	40	20	40		
UPPER VOLTA	4.5	19	76		
ZAMBIA	50	50			

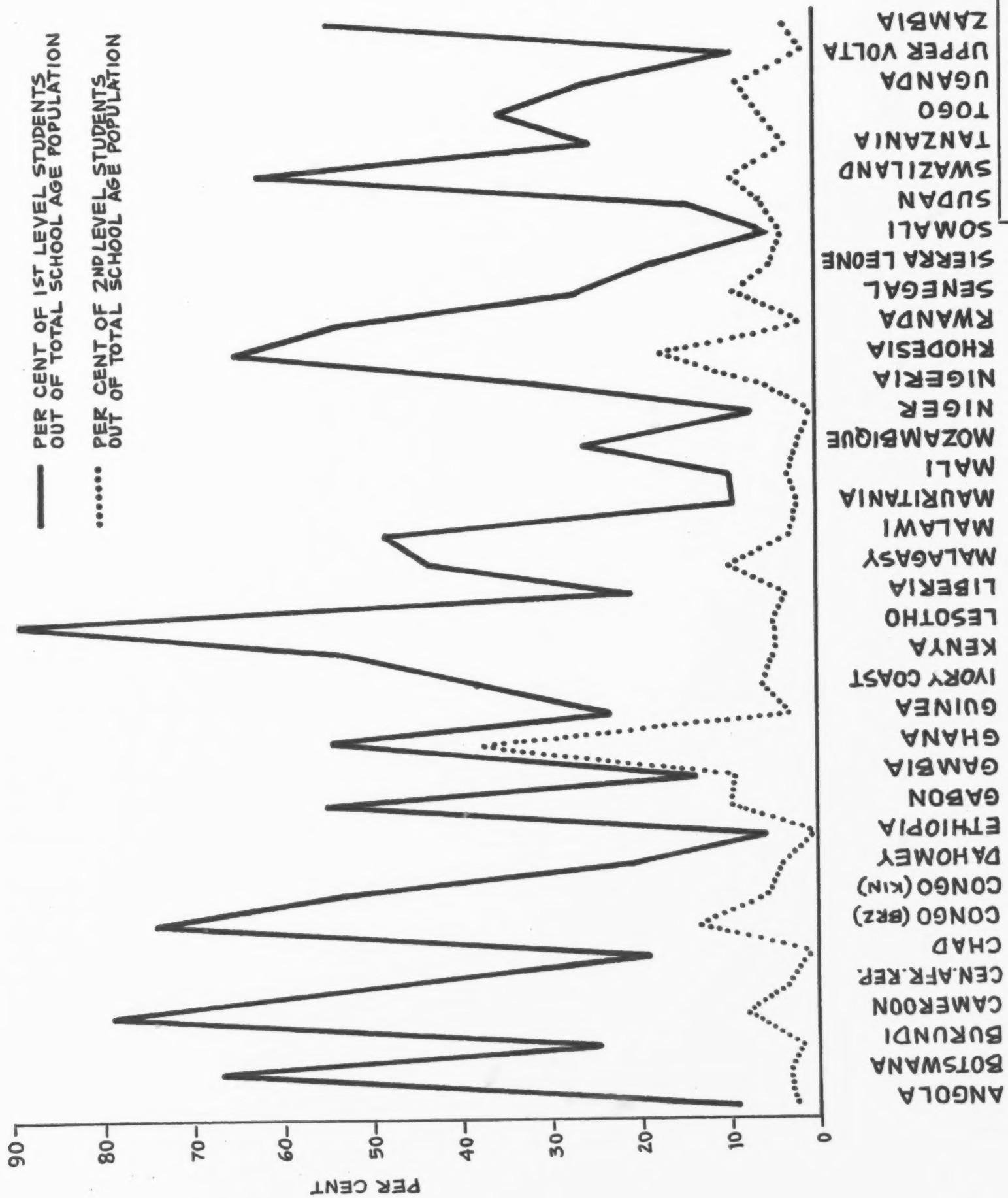
Adapted from Violaine Junod and Idrian Resnick, The Handbook of Africa. New York: New York University Press, 1963. Also Europa Yearbook, 1966.

LITERACY RATE IN AFRICA



World Reference Chart 1968

UNESCO Statistical Yearbook
1965. Table 4, pp. 36-38



HEALTH

	Year	Physicians	Dentists	Midwives	Pharmacists	People per Physician
ANGOLA	1964	387	19	140	66	13,140
BOTSWANA	1964	26	-	135	1	20,880
BURUNDI	1965	57	3	76	3	56,320
CAMEROON	1965	154	7	593	-	33,950
CEN. AFR. REP.	1961	37	3	14	7	33,650
CHAD	1964	45	2	5	7	73,330
CONGO (BRZ)	1966	73	3	31	11	11,640
THE CONGO	1965	500	-	-	-	31,250
DAHOMEY	1962	108	5	191	17	20,090
ETHIOPIA	1964	324	-	-	15	68,520
GABON	1965	79	2	46	9	5,860
GAMBIA	1965	15	1	-	1	22,000
GHANA	1964	565	36	1,131	355	
GUINEA	1961	154	10	72	4	20,610
IVORY COAST	1965	201	8	108	61	19,080
KENYA	1964	710	26	1,970	148	12,820
LESOTHO	1966	33	1	189	1	25,820
LIBERIA	1964	90	14	50	13	11,570
MALAGASY	1965	609	-	559	78	10,540
MALAWI	1965	80	3	-	-	49,250
MALI	1965	93	6	74	9	
MAURITANIA	1965	35	-	-	2	30,000
MOZAMBIQUE	1964	382	29	240	173	17,990
NIGER	1964	50	3	23	4	67,740
NIGERIA	1965	1,300	50	9,559	662	44,230
RHODESIA	1964	547	148	2,519	354	7,570
RWANDA	1966	42	-	-	-	76,200
SENEGAL	1965	186	21	166	54	18,760
SIERRA LEONE	1965	144	9	71	10	16,440
SOMALI	1960	67	2	80	8	30,000
SOUTH AFRICA	1963	8,968	1,360	16,714	3,211	1,900
SUDAN	1964	429	38	1,195	63	30,720
SWAZILAND	1965	50	1	289	4	7,500
TANZANIA	1965	558	30	1,761	30	18,240
TOGO	1966	62	4	71	15	27,100
UGANDA	1965	651	28	1,529	95	11,600
UPPER VOLTA	1964	75	2	29	13	63,470
ZAMBIA	1964	165	7	195	68	21,820
U. S. A.	1965	288,671	93,400	600	118,284	670

INHABITANTS PER HOSPITAL BED

	1952	1962	1963	1964
ANGOLA		440		
LESOTHO	1,050	560	490	510
BOTSWANA	680	430	380	360
BURUNDI		710		
CAMEROON	480	390		
CEN. AFR. REP.		640		
CHAD		820		980
CONGO (BRZ)		180		
THE CONGO	220	180		280
DAHOMEY		940		
ETHIOPIA	3,400	3,000		
GABON		160		
GAMBIA	990	650		
GHANA	1,200	1,050	970	960
GUINEA		1,100		
IVORY COAST			570	550
KENYA	800	810	780	
LIBERIA	2,300	720		
MALAGASY	410	470	390	
MALAWI	1,300		940	
MALI		1,500	1,500	
MAURITANIA		4,100	2,600	
MOZAMBIQUE		730	750	700
NIGER			1,700	
NIGERIA	4,200	2,800		2,400
RHODESIA	270	250	250	250
RWANDA			730	730
SENEGAL		760	710	
SIERRA LEONE	1,700	1,500		
SOMALI	920	570		540
SOUTH AFRICA	220	160		
SUDAN	1,100	1,000	990	
SWAZILAND	680	400	410	360
TANZANIA	740	530	570	520
TOGO	850	580		
UGANDA	910	680		
UPPER VOLTA		1,900	1,800	1,800
ZAMBIA	500	350	350	360

INFANT MORTALITY
RATES PER 1000 BIRTHS

	1950-54	1960-64	1965
ANGOLA		19.2	
LESOTHO	181		
BURUNDI	121		
CAMEROON		137.9	
CHAD		165	
CONGO (BRZ)		180	
THE CONGO	148		
DAHOMEY		110.5	
GABON		229	
GAMBIA	104.9	69.6	72.1
GHANA	119	94.4	
KENYA	19.8	48.7	
MALAGASY	91.9	65.2	
MALAWI	137.3		
MOZAMBIQUE	39.5	58.6	
NIGERIA	87.5	68.2	
RHODESIA		34.5	
RWANDA	137		
SENEGAL		92.8	
SIERRA LEONE	118.9	132.8	
SOUTH AFRICA	64.4	60	56.1
S. W. AFRICA		107.4	
TOGO		127	
UGANDA	87.6		
ZAMBIA	259		

Compendium of Social Statistics 1967 pp. 148-52
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DAILY NEWSPAPERS

	Year	No. of Papers	Total Circulation	Circulation per 1000 pop.
ANGOLA	1964	4	45,000	9
CAMEROON	1964	3	18,000	4
CEN. AFR. REP.	1962	1	400	0.3
CHAD	1965	1	1,500	0.4
CONGO (BRZ)	1966	3	1,100	1.3
THE CONGO	1966	7		
DAHOMEY	1964	3	2,000	1
ETHIOPIA	1965	8	34,000	2
GAMBIA	1959	1	1,500	5
GHANA	1966	4	295,000	37
GUINEA	1966	1		
IVORY COAST	1966	1	10,000	3
KENYA	1966	3	85,000	9
LIBERIA	1964	2	4,000	4
MALAGASY	1964	20	80,000	13
MALI	1966	2	3,000	0.5
MOZAMBIQUE	1963	5	39,000	6
NIGER	1965	1	1,300	0.4
NIGERIA	1966	24	417,000	7
RHODESIA	1965	4	63,000	15
SENEGAL	1966	1	20,000	6
SIERRA LEONE	1966	2	25,000	10
SOMALI	1964	2	5,000	2
SOUTH AFRICA	1961	21	912,000	57
S. W. AFRICA	1964	2	7,000	12
SUDAN	1962	7	64,000	5
TANZANIA	1962	7	32,000	3
TOGO	1964	1	10,000	6
UGANDA	1965	5	63,000	8
ZAMBIA	1966	1	32,000	8

	RADIO RECEIVERS (Thousands)				TELEVISION RECEIVERS (Thousands)			
	1953	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
ANGOLA	18	73	80					
BOTSWANA	0.4	5						
CEN. AFR. REP.		25	30	33				
CHAD		22	25	30				
CONGO (BRZ)					0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5
THE CONGO	12	200						
DAHOMEY		35	35	36				
ETHIOPIA	14	325					2.5	5
GABON		35	36	40	1	1.2		
GAMBIA	0.6	35	44	60				
GHANA	24	555				0.5	1	4
GUINEA		50	75					
IVORY COAST		58	60		1.5	1.6	6	
KENYA	17	300	359		8.2	8.5	9.9	10.5
LESOTHO	0.5	22	25					
LIBERIA		125	130	175	0.1	2	2.7	3.5
MALAGASY	15	285		300				
MALI		15	20	30				
MAURITANIA		31						
MOZAMBIQUE	12	100						
NIGER	0.5	40	45	70				
NIGERIA	37	600			10	15	30	40
SENEGAL		200		260				
SIERRA LEONE	4	25	105		0.4	0.6	1.1	1.2
SOMALI	5	30	35	36				
SOUTH AFRICA	653	2500	2600					
SUDAN		225				10	10	11
SWAZILAND	0.8	3.6	8	8.5				
TANZANIA	4	114	115	120				
TOGO	0.5	8	30	31				
UGANDA	8	105	200		1	3.9	5.8	
UPPER VOLTA		50			0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5

NUMBER OF TELEPHONES IN USE

	1953	1963	1966
ALGERIA	116,889	159,479	143,116
ANGOLA	2,413	12,443	19,438
CAMEROON	2,258	4,087	4,500
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-	2,059	2,679
CHAD	-	2,472	3,565
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	-	7,186	8,467
CONGO, DEM. REP. OF	11,515	30,000	21,000
DAHOMEY	-	3,129	4,433
ETHIOPIA	4,776	17,865	28,610
GABON	-	2,817	3,900
GHANA	9,581	30,741	35,930
GUINEA	-	4,200	6,400
IVORY COAST	-	12,400	19,458
KENYA	20,407	47,910	57,123
LIBYA	6,055	12,128	19,370
MADAGASCAR	7,829	17,631	21,573
MALAWI	-	6,533	8,201
MALI	-	4,030	4,431
MAURITIUS	5,881	11,191	14,399
MOROCCO	90,689	141,335	143,074
MOZAMBIQUE	6,236	17,319	20,724
NIGER	-	1,700	2,630
NIGERIA	15,063	58,658	75,000
REUNION	-	7,815	10,637
RHODESIA, SOUTHERN	37,017	91,992	105,594
SENEGAL	-	24,255	25,513
SOUTH AFRICA	520,482	1,069,612	1,260,692
SOUTH WEST AFRICA	6,733	19,901	25,777
SP. POSSESSIONS, N. AFRICA	-	7,973	9,231
SUDAN	11,732	32,746	38,469
TANZANIA, UN. REP. OF	7,949	18,966	24,869
TOGO	611	2,610	2,673
TUNISIA	30,666	45,289	53,322
UGANDA	6,328	16,188	21,089
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	135,388	264,400	335,000
UPPER VOLTA	-	1,900	2,600
ZAMBIA	-	29,001	38,368

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN URBAN AREAS OF AFRICAN STATES
1958 = 100

	1960	1963	1965	1966
ANGOLA (Luanda)	99	107		
CAMEROON (Douala)	112	129		
CEN.AFR.REP. (Banqui)	100	117	125	
CHAD (Fort Lamy)	117	132	151	160
CONGO (Brazzaville)	110	133	145	152
THE CONGO (Kinshasa)		100	134	155
GABON (Libreville)	104	121	132	
GHANA (Accra)	103	126	181	189
GUINEA (Conarkry)	108			
IVORY COAST (Abidjan)	107	116	125	
KENYA (Nairobi)	100	109	115	117
MALAGASY (Tananarioc)	107	114	123	
MALAWI	95	102	104	
MAURITANIA (Novakchott)		113	121	
MOZAMBIQUE (Lorenco Marques)	96	104	108	117
NIGER (Niamly)	100	111	121	
NIGERIA (Lagas)	111	110	117	127
RHODESIA	98	102	110	
SENEGAL (Dakar)	108	120	127	131
SIERRA LEONE (Freetown)	102	107	124	130
SOMALI (Mogadiscio)	112	125	160	155
SOUTH AFRICA	103	107	114	118
SUDAN	100	116	117	119
TANZANIA (Dares Salaam)	99	97	105	110
UGANDA (Kampala)	95	97	123	118
UPPER VOLTA (Ouaga Sougan)	115	139		
ZAMBIA	103	104	116	128

Food and Agricultural Organization of
the United Nations. Trade Yearbook,
1967, pp. 645-646

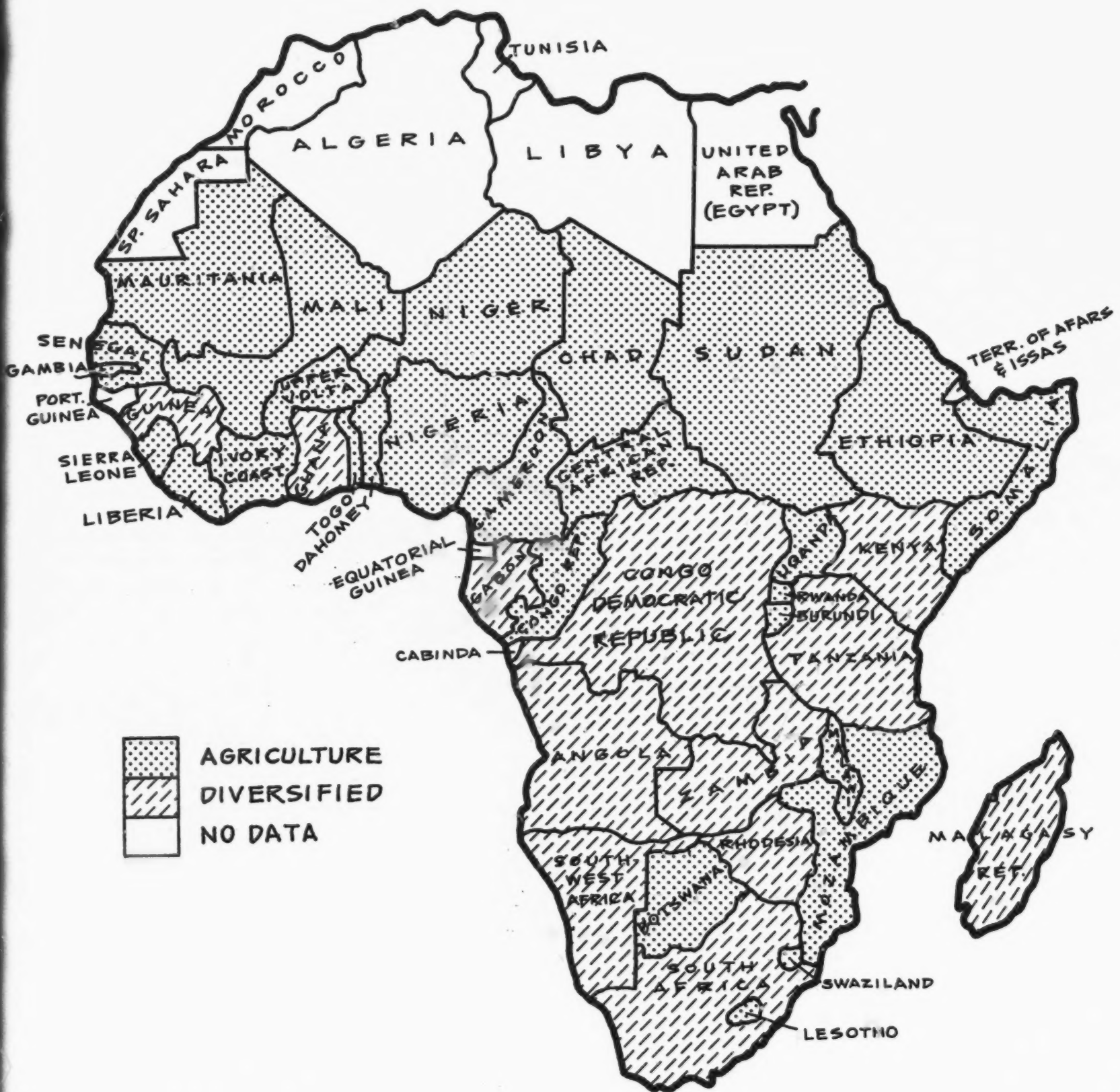
CONSUMER PRICES

(1963 = 100)

	General Indices					Food		
	1958	1960	1962	1967	1968	1958	1962	1968
ANGOLA	99	98	105.5			99.5	105.5	99.8
CAMEROON			90.4	114.1	116.4		88.4	117.5
CEN. AFR. REP.		85.8	94.9	124.6			95.6	128 *
CHAD	75.5	88.4	94.7	124.9	126.4	73.2	94	128.8
CONGO (BRZ)	71.9	79.3	88.5	113.6	117.7	72.3	85.7	119.1
THE CONGO				211.7	327.1			336.5
ETHIOPIA				127.8	129.5			134.5
GABON			93	112.1	113.6		92.9	108.9
GHANA	79.6	82.3	95.7	140	148.9	80.4	95.6	158.2
IVORY COAST		91.5	100	110.9	114.4		100.2	110.1
KENYA	92.1	93.9	98.7	110.2	110.2	95.2	101.3	114.4
LIBERIA				103.2				104.9*
MALAGASY	87.7	94.1	97.3	113.7	116.8			109.8
MALAWI		92.62	97.6				98.9	
MAURITANIA			90.7	116.4	121.9		87.7	117.5
MOZAMBIQUE	104.8	100.4	94.1	111.1	115.7	104.4	100	114.6
NIGER				115.9	113.8			115.3
NIGERIA	90.2	91.2	100.5	111.4	113.2	91.2	107.8	105.7
RHODESIA	94	95.9	99.1			92.8	99	
SENEGAL	83.5	90	97.3	107.5	107.2	82	95.6	110.5
SIERRA LEONE	93.9	96.1	99.2	127.6	129	98.7	106.5	121.7
SOMALI	79.7	89.2	97.3	123.6	103.4	81	97.9	101.7
SOUTH AFRICA	93.1	95.9	98.9	113.8	115.1	95.7	98.9	120
SUDAN	86.6	86.4	95.5	114.4	102.3	90.7	94.1	102.1
TANZANIA	103.4	102.1	102.9	116.6	118.7	102.9	103.5	114.5
UGANDA	103.1	97.9	97.9	128.1	122.9	107.7	96.7	131.9
ZAMBIA	95.8	99	100.5	129	143.3	95.5	101.5	144.2

Yearbook of Labor Statistics,
1968, p. 648

MAJOR ECONOMY OF AFRICAN NATIONS

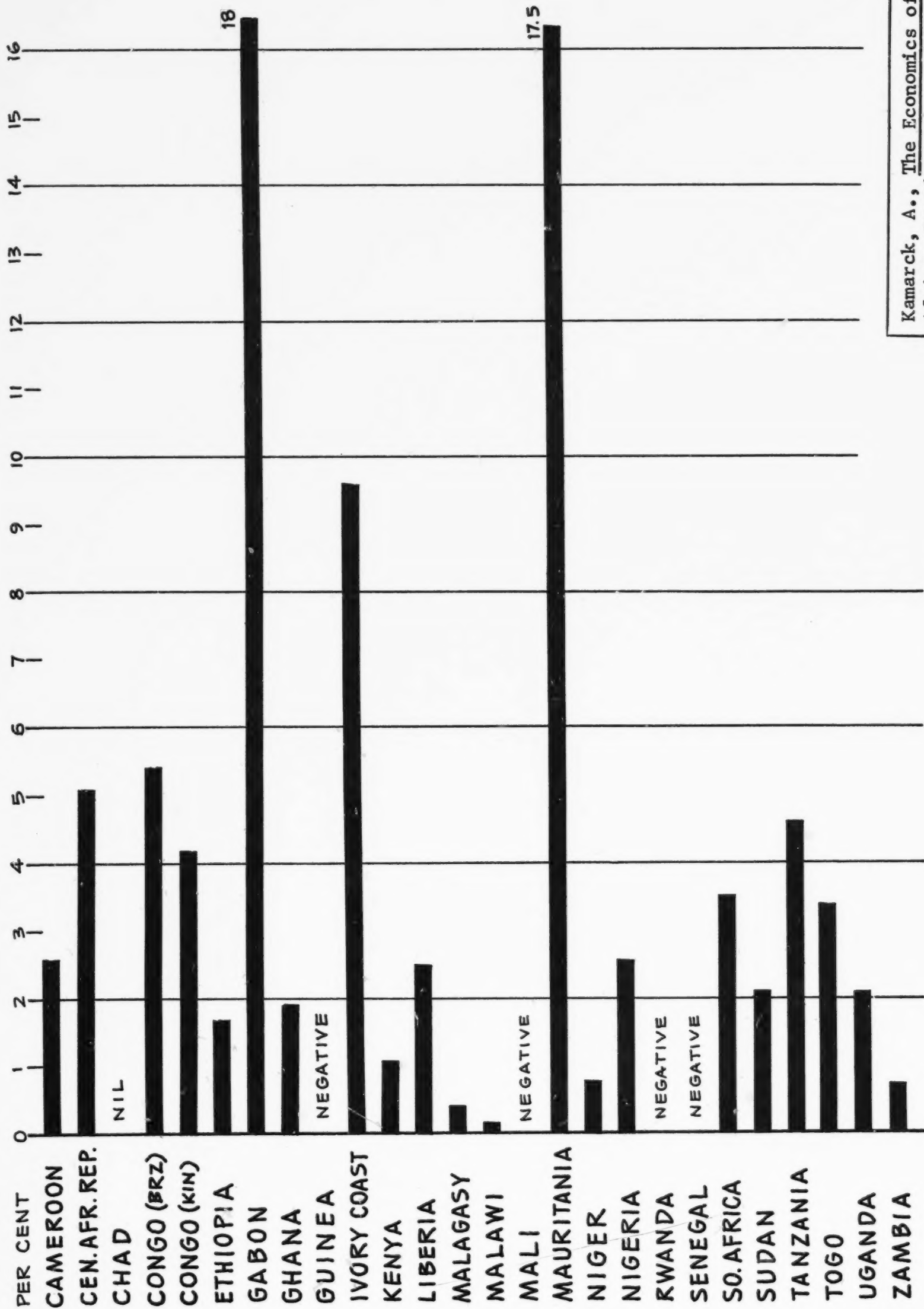


ESTIMATES OF PER CAPITA INCOME (IN U. S. DOLLARS)

	1958	1963	1964	1965
ANGOLA	56			
BURUNDI	38			
CAMEROON	85	104		
CEN. AFR. REP.	87	103	117	123
CHAD	49	60		
CONGO (BRZ)	141			
THE CONGO	71		66	
DAHOMEY	55			
ETHIOPIA	32	40	41	42
GABON	206	333		
GAMBIA	69			
GHANA	145	196	215	245
GUINEA	83			
IVORY COAST	139	169	188	
KENYA	68	73	77	77
LIBERIA	102		148	
MALAGASY	83			
MALAWI	30	33	34	38
MALI	57			
MAURITANIA	54	95	103	106
MOZAMBIQUE	40			
NIGER	65	73	73	78
NIGERIA	46	55	58	63
RHODESIA	182	190	196	206
RWANDA	38			
SENEGAL	146	146	154	149
SIERRA LEONE	60	110	120	123
SOMALI	48			
SOUTH AFRICA	359	444	478	509
SUDAN	80	88	90	90
TANZANIA	52	64	66	64
TOGO	64	72	81	82
UGANDA	60	64	69	77
UPPER VOLTA	35			
ZAMBIA	110	135	144	174

The Yearbook of National Accounts
Statistics, 1965, p. 730

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF PER CAPITA GDP/GNP



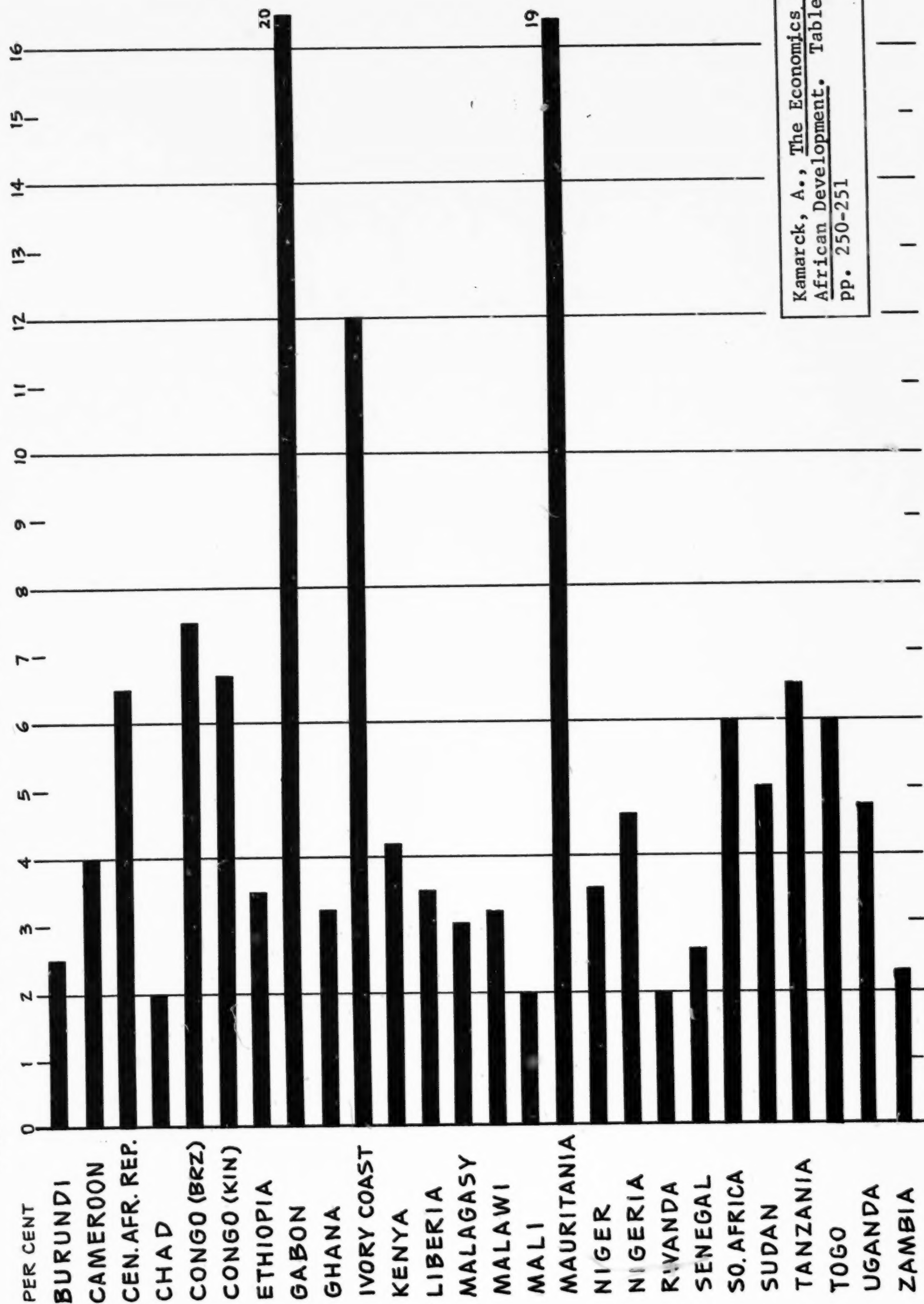
Kamarck, A., *The Economics of African Development.* Table I, p. 251

ESTIMATES OF PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN U. S. DOLLARS

	1958	1963	1965
ANGOLA	58		
BURUNDI	40		
CAMEROON	92	111	
CEN. AFR. REP.	90	106	129
CHAD	52	63	
CONGO (BRZ)	157		
THE CONGO	87	72	
DAHOMEY	60		
ETHIOPIA	40	45	47
GABON	240	325	369
GHANA	69	70	85
GUINEA	86		
IVORY COAST	147	186	
KENYA	76	82	86
LIBERIA	162	251	
MALAGASY	87		
MALAWI	32	35	41
MALI	60		
MAURITANIA	59	102	114
MOZAMBIQUE	44		
NIGER	69	78	82
NIGERIA	48	58	68
RHODESIA	204	218	233
RWANDA	40		
SENEGAL	160	161	163
SIERRA LEONE	67	122	136
SOMALI	51		
SOUTH AFRICA	401	489	557
SUDAN	82	94	96
TANZANIA	56	68	69
TOGO	71	79	89
UGANDA	64	69	83
UPPER VOLTA	37		
ZAMBIA	130	165	206

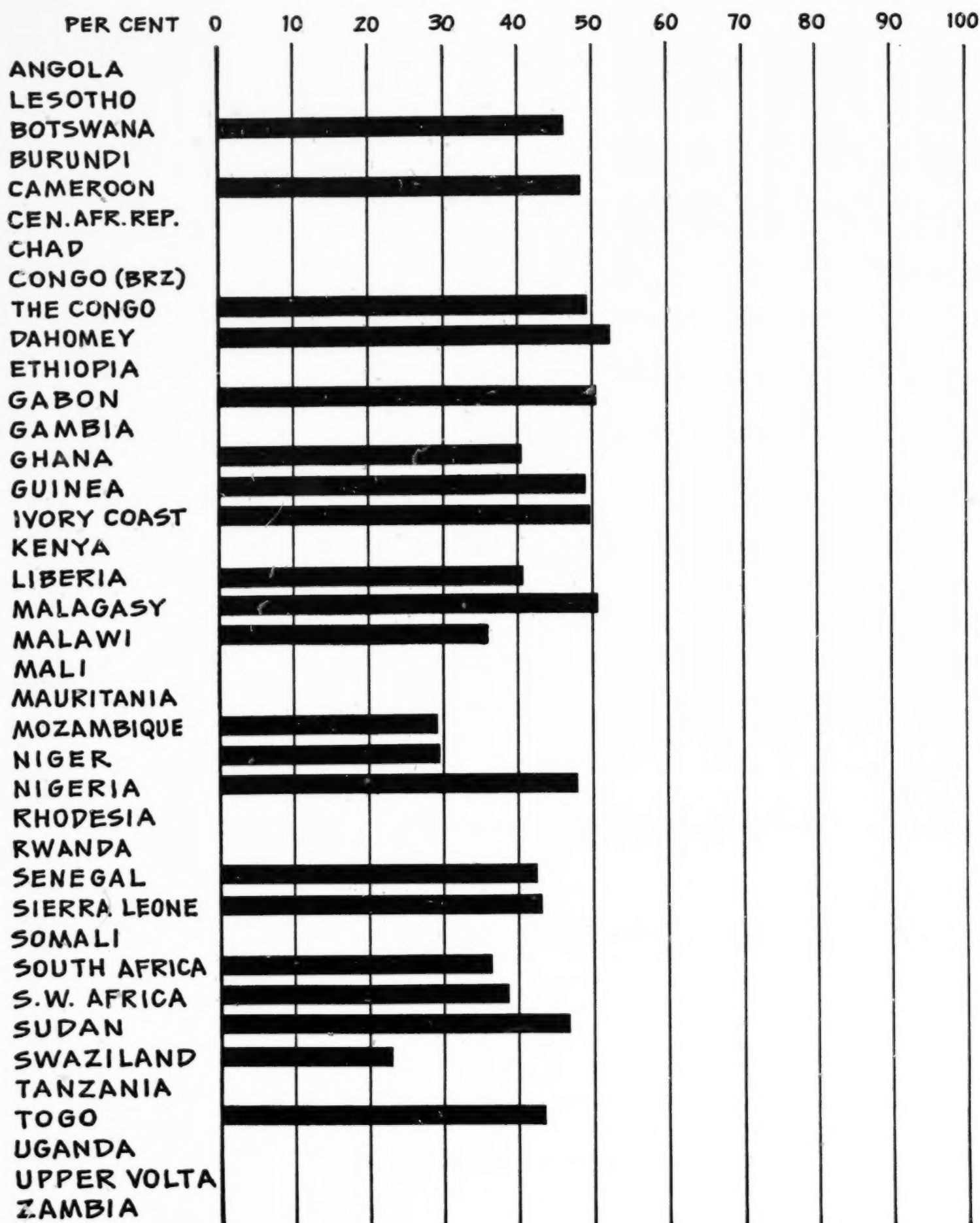
The Yearbook of National Accounts
Statistics, 1966, p. 725

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Kamarck, A., The Economics of African Development. Table I, pp. 250-251

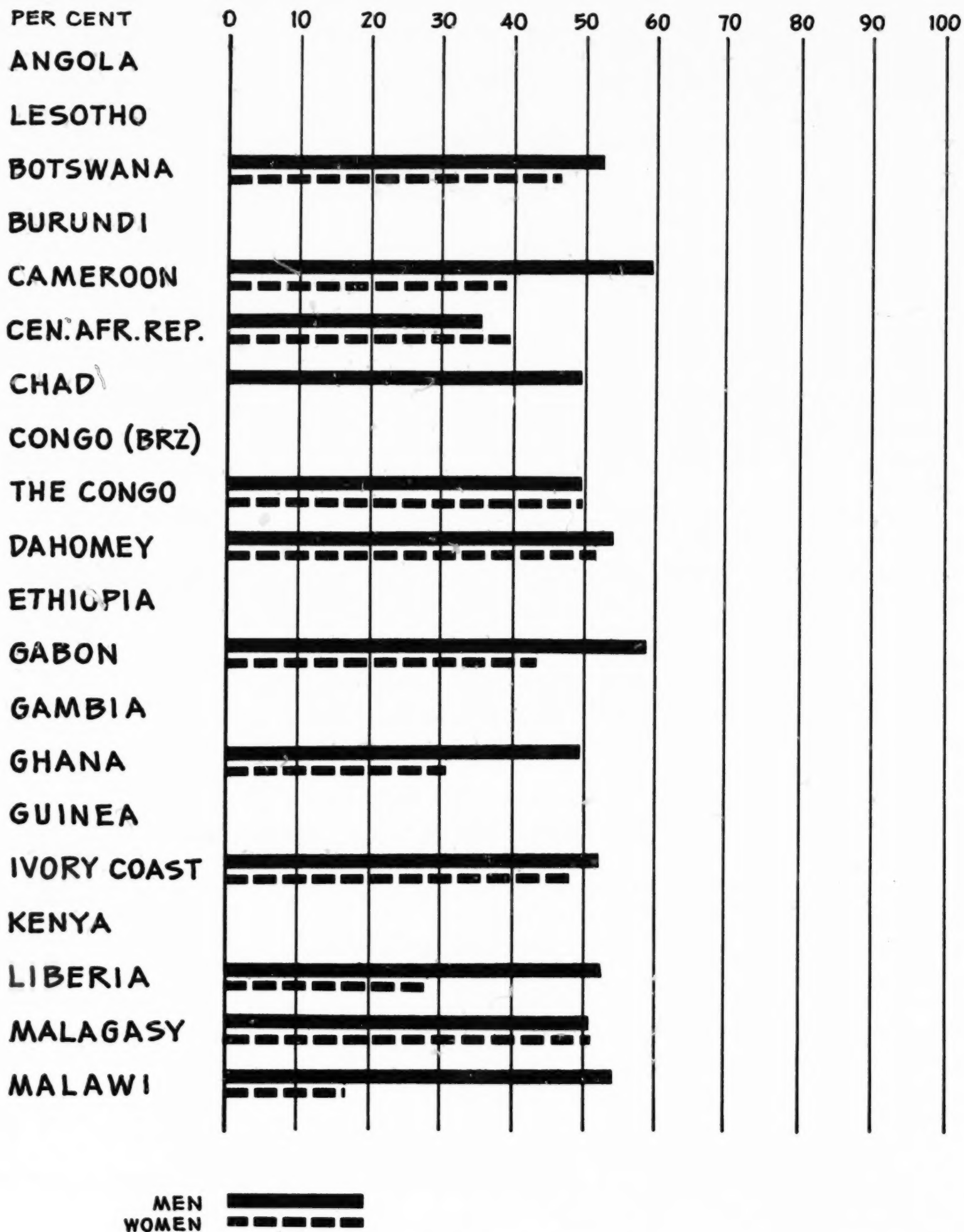
PER CENT OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION^{57.} OF AFRICAN NATIONS



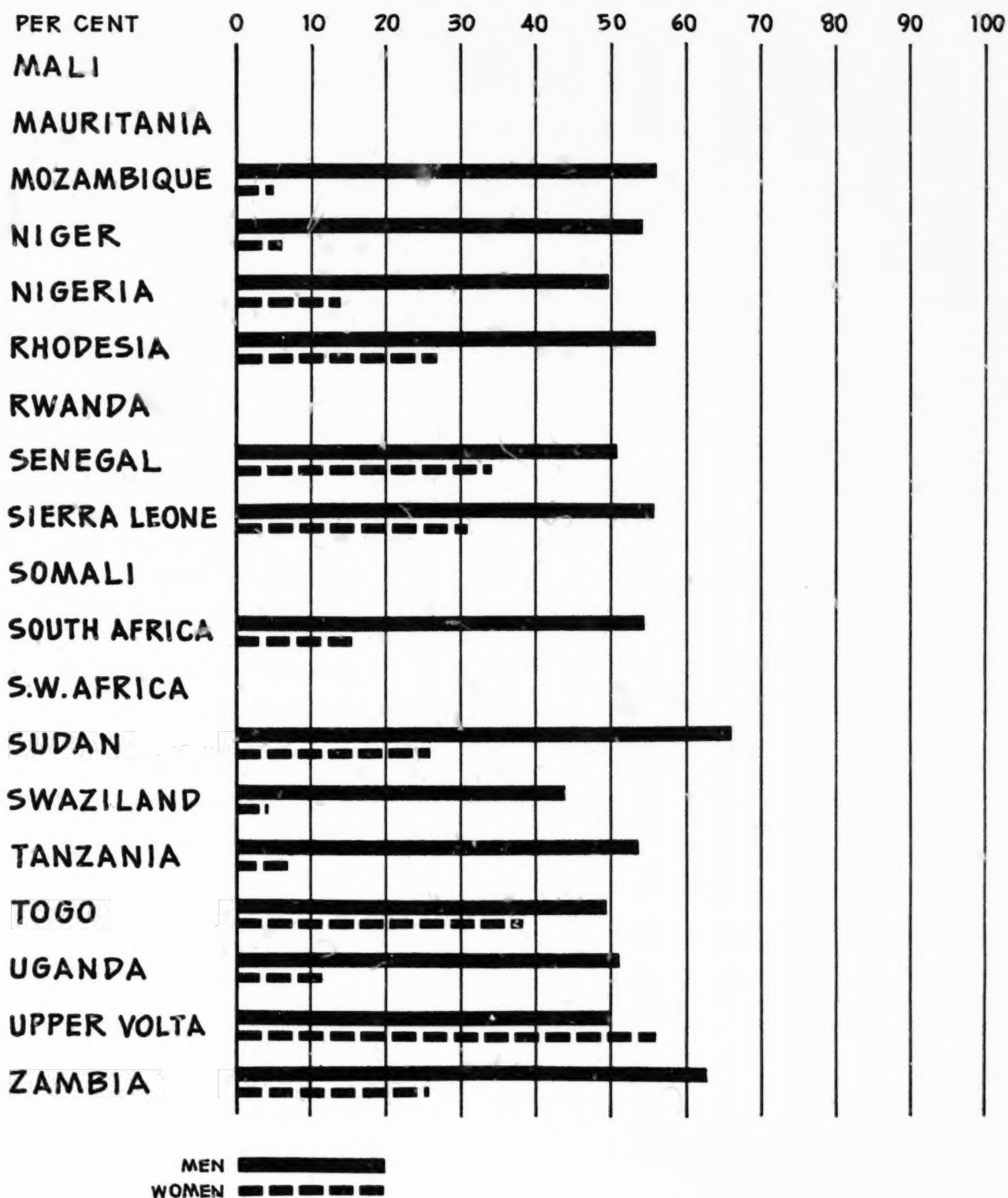
United Nations Demographic Yearbook
1964. Table 8, pp. 190-199

International Labor Office Yearbook
of Labor Statistics 1966. Table I,
pp. 9-15

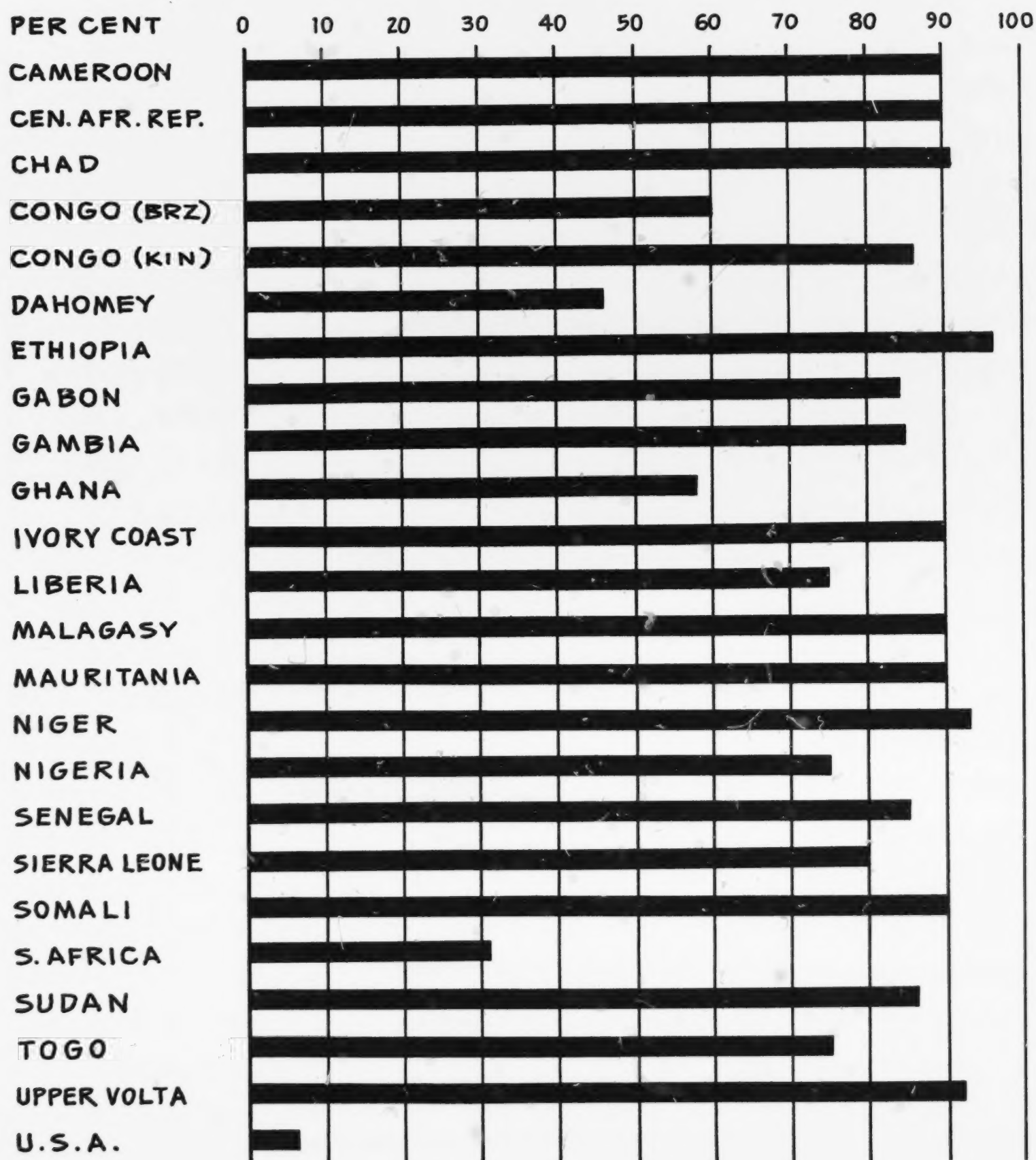
PER CENT OF ACTIVELY EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SEX



PER CENT OF ACTIVELY EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SEX



PER CENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE



International Bank

AVERAGE FARM WAGES
(in U. S. Dollars)

		1958	1963	1965	1966
CAMEROON (per hr.)		.10	.11	.11	.11
CHAD (per month)		17.00	15.60		29.00
GABON (per month)		15.20	20.30	24.60	27.00
GHANA (per month)	Men	22.80	33.70	38.20	
	Women	11.80	31.50	37.60	
IVORY COAST (per day)		.95	.84		
		to 3.06	to 2.99		
KENYA (per month)	Men	9.80	12.88	14.56	15.40
	Women	5.32	9.94	8.68	9.24
MALAWI (per month)	African	7.56	9.24		
	Non-African	333.20	379.96		
NIGERIA (per month)	Skilled	18.95			
	Non-Skilled	12.04			
RHODESIA (per month)	African	13.16	15.68		
	Non-African	222.36	289.52		
SENEGAL (per hr.)		.22	.20	.20	
TANZANIA (per month)		5.04	15.68	18.48	
TOGO (per hr.)		.09	.10		
UPPER VOLTA (per hr.)		.10	.10	.10	.10
ZAMBIA (per month)	African	12.88	15.40	20.16	20.44
	Non-African	263.20	309.12	275.80	361.20

Food and Agricultural Organization of
the United Nations. Trade Yearbook,
1967, p. 659-60

LAND USE
1000 HECTARES

	Year	Land Area	Arable Under Crop	Permanent Meadows & Pastures	Forrested Land	Unused but Po- tential	Built on & Waste Land	Combination of Last 2
ANGOLA	1953	124,670	900	29,000	43,200			51,570
BOTSWANA	1966	56,958	165	41,120	958	13,157	1,558	
BURUNDI	1966	2,565	1,144	628	69	687	255	
CAMEROON	1958	46,994	8,298	8,296	24,081	4,000	1,360	
CEN.AFR.REP.	1966	62,298	5,900	100	7,400			48,898
CHAD	1962	127,000	7,000	45,000	16,000			60,400
CONGO (BRZ)	1963	34,200	630		16,250			
THE CONGO	1959	234,541	48,995	2,435	100,000			83,111
DAHOMEY	1963	11,262	1,546	442	2,157			7,117
ETHIOPIA	1965	121,168	12,525	68,900	8,966			31,799
GABON	1962	26,767	127		20,000			
GAMBIA	1965	906	200	400	34			
GHANA	1965	23,854	2,544	1	2,447	11,237		
GUINEA	1960	24,586			1,046			
IVORY COAST	1965	32,246	2,056		12,000			
KENYA	1961	56,925	1,696	3,919	1,658			50,991
LESOTHO	1962	3,034	353	2,495				186
LIBERIA	1964	9,631	3,844	243	3,622			3,428
MALAGASY	1966	58,704	2,900	34,000	12,490			9,314
MALAWI	1963	11,931	1,274	409	1,045	389	8,814	
MALI	1960	120,162	1,221		4,520			
MAURITANIA	1964	103,070	263	39,250	15,134			48,423
MOZAMBIQUE	1961	78,303	2,649	44,000	19,400			12,254
NIGER	1963	126,700	15,000	2,900	15,600			93,200
NIGERIA	1961	92,377	21,795		31,592			
RHODESIA	1956	38,936	1,837	4,856	23,570			8,673
RWANDA	1963	2,509	995	870	156			613
SENEGAL	1963	19,619	5,500		5,318			
SIERRA LEONE	1964	7,174	3,664	2,204	301	92	913	
SOMALI	1960	62,734	957	20,568	14,401	17,120	9,942	
SOUTH AFRICA	1960	122,104	12,058	90,390	1,589			18,067
S.W.AFRICA	1960	82,429	642	52,906	5,298			23,583
SUDAN	1954	237,600	7,100	24,000	91,500	38,016	89,965	
SWAZILAND	1964	1,736	251	1,275	129			81
TANZANIA	1966	88,622	11,702	44,754	31,074	6,322	118	
TOGO	1965	5,600	2,160	200	530	1,300	1,410	
UGANDA	1964	23,604	3,785		1,661			
UPPER VOLTA	1962	27,420	4,900		2,000			
ZAMBIA	1963	75,261	1,923	33,000	37,631			2,707

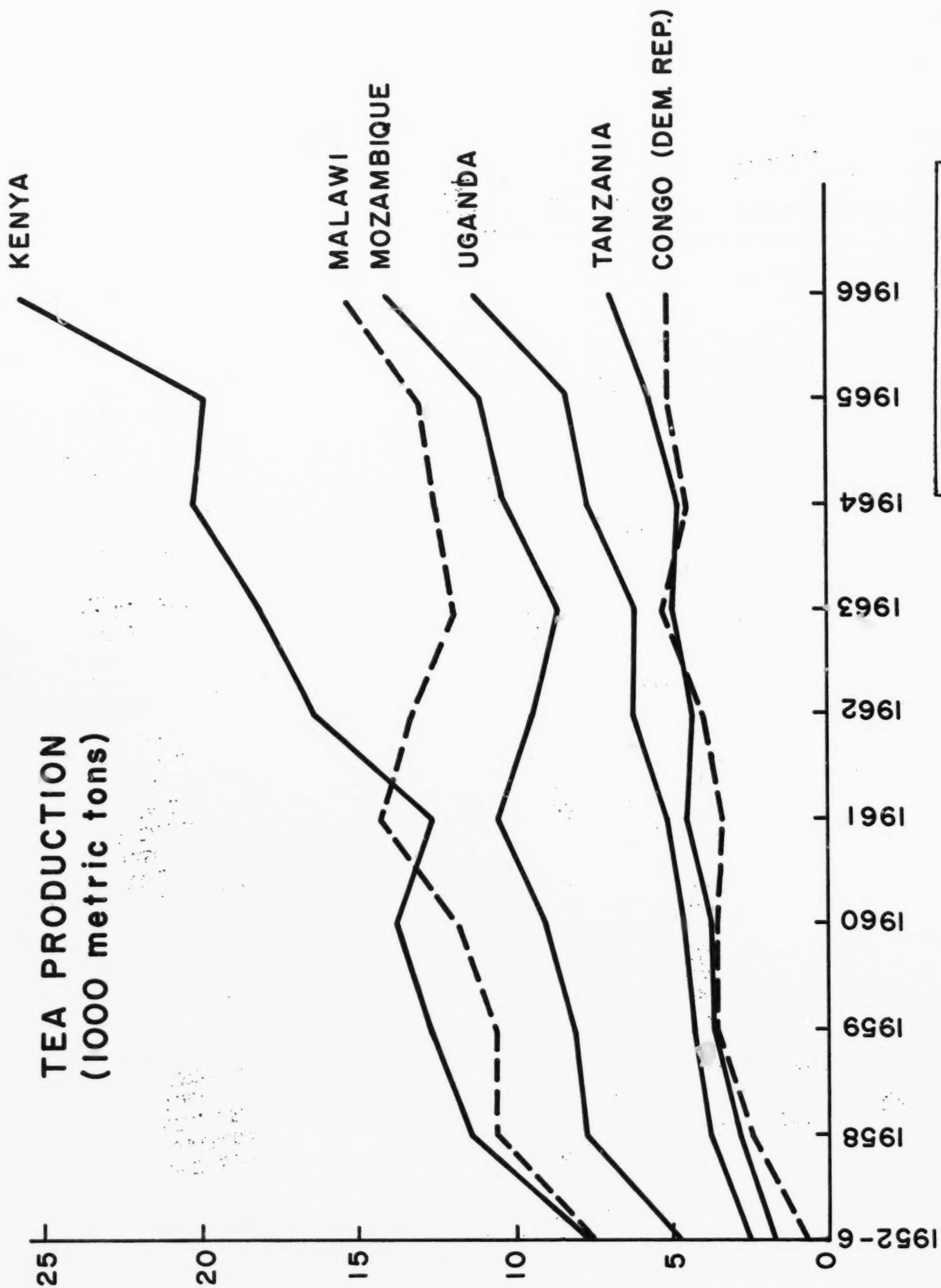
NUMBER OF TRACTORS IN USE

	1952-26	1963	1965	1966
BOTSWANA	76		120	210
CAMEROON	52	31		
CEN. AFR. REP.		153	170	179
CHAD		28	27	
CONGO (BRZ)		186		
THE CONGO	588	619		
DAHOMEY		64		
ETHIOPIA	50			
GABON		6		
GAMBIA		49	56	
GHANA	101		2,124	
IVORY COAST		860*	1,905	2,260
KENYA	5,139	6,111	5,729	6,232
LESOTHO	38			
MALAGASY	1,191	1,750	1,770	
MALAWI		605		
NIGER		27		
RHODESIA	7,394	12,860**		
RWANDA		13		
SENEGAL		180	210*	
SIERRA LEONE	65	101*		
SOMALI	488			
SOUTH AFRICA	84,265	170,000		
S. W. AFRICA	730	1,600**		
SUDAN	647			2,400
SWAZILAND	156	670**		
TANZANIA	2,646			
TOGO	14		47	48
UGANDA	443	550		
UPPER VOLTA		34		
ZAMBIA	1,730	2,760**		

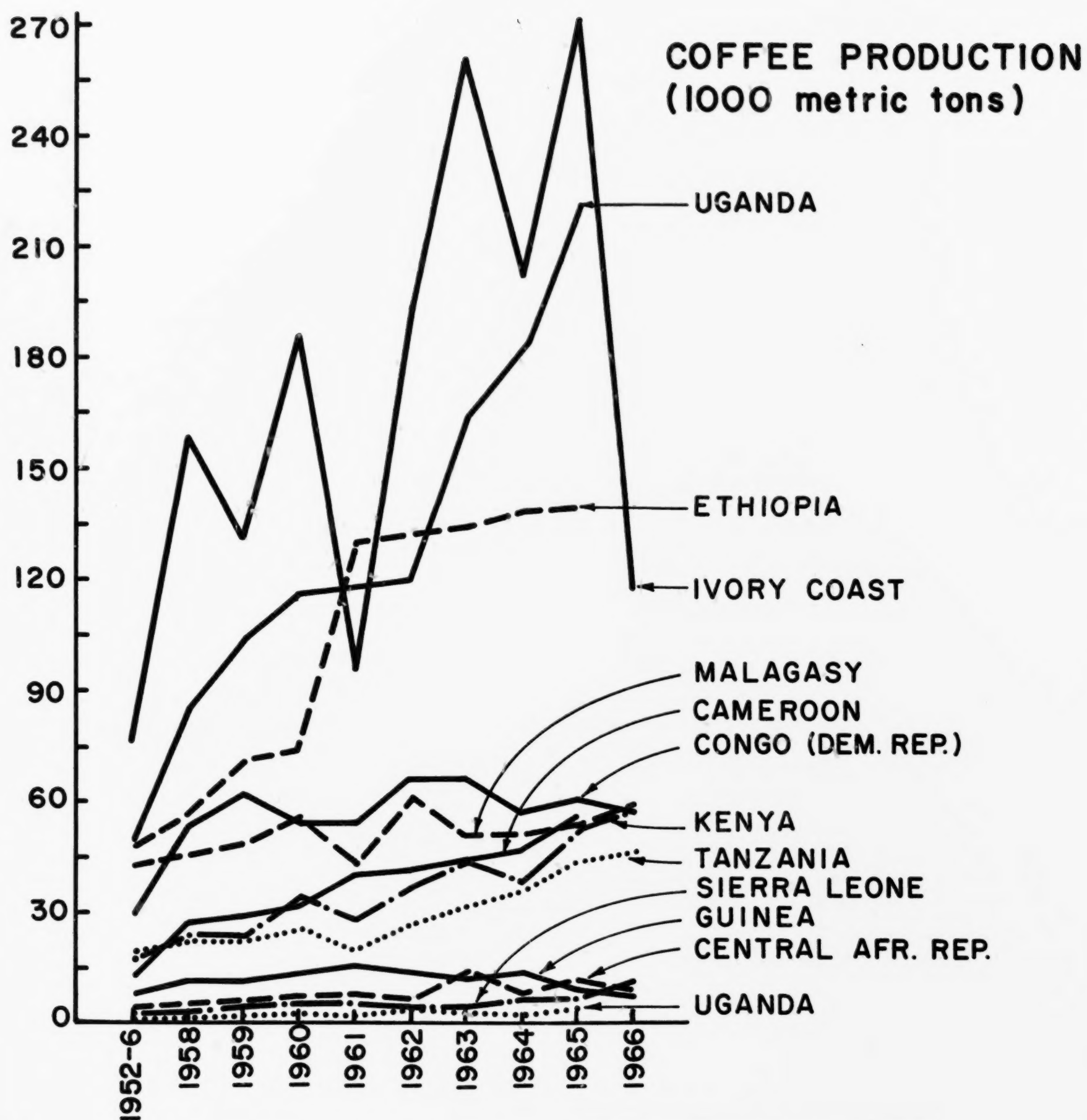
** 1962

* 1964

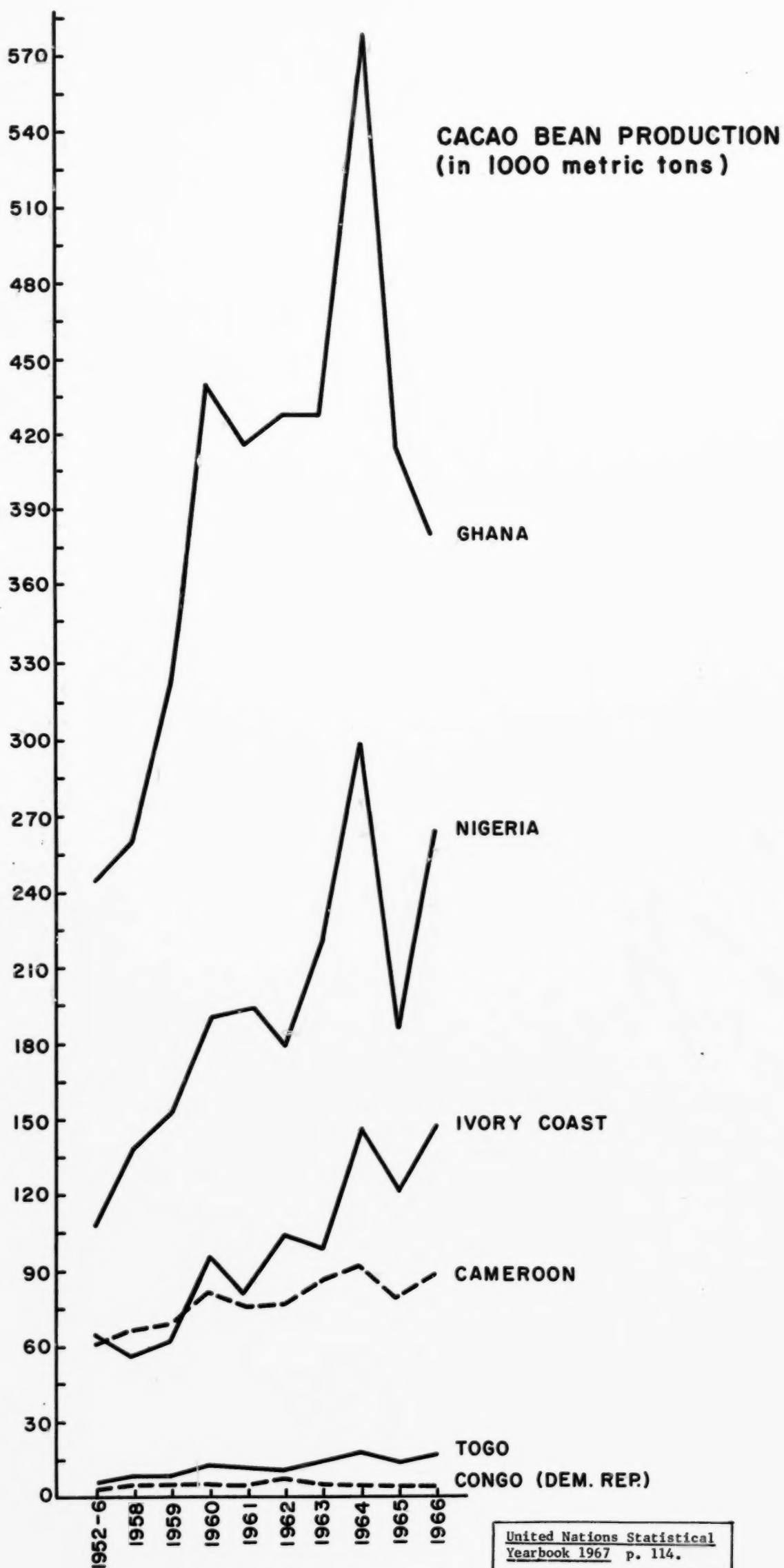
Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations. Trade Yearbook,
1967, p. 456-67

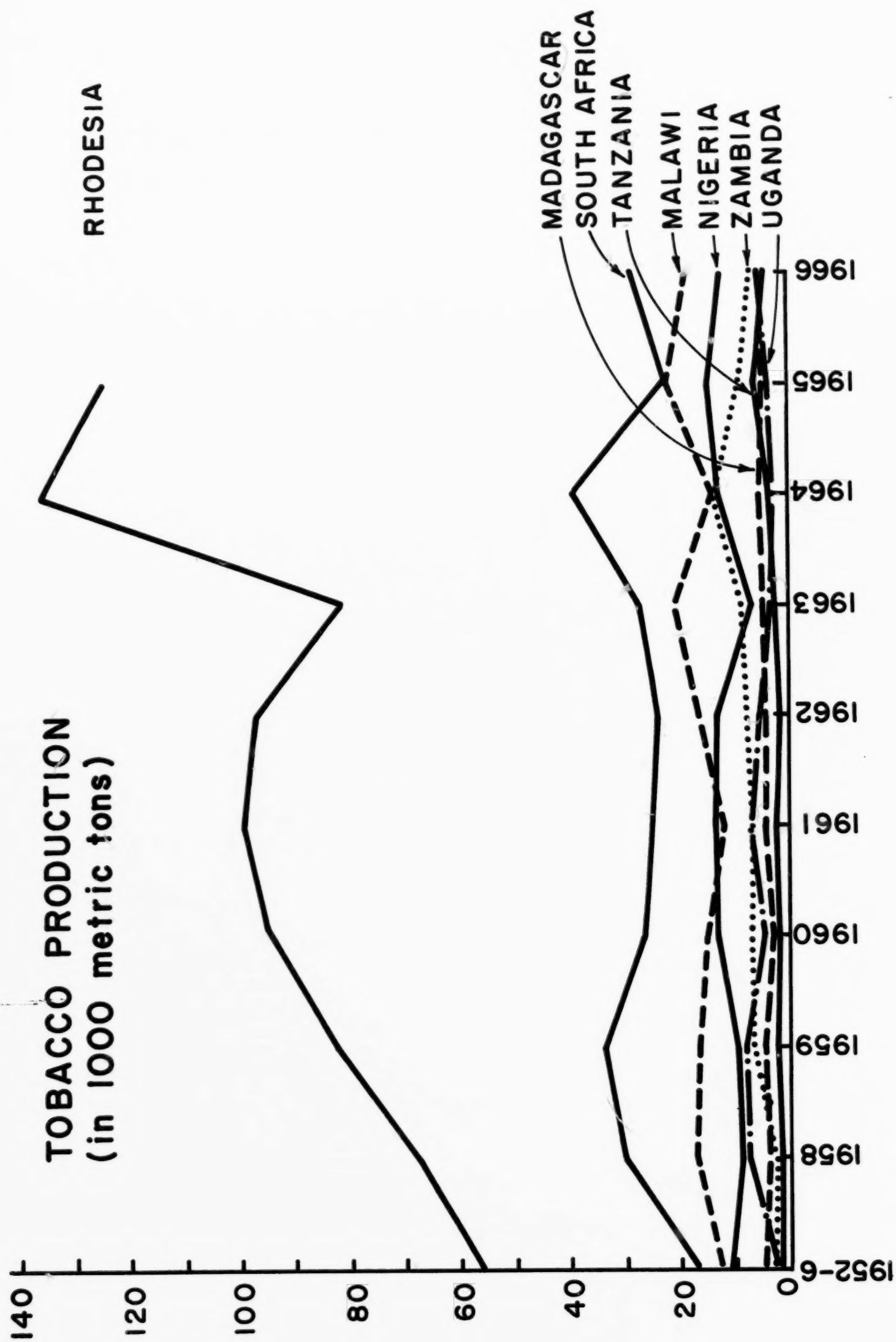


United Nations Statistical
Yearbook 1967 p. 143.

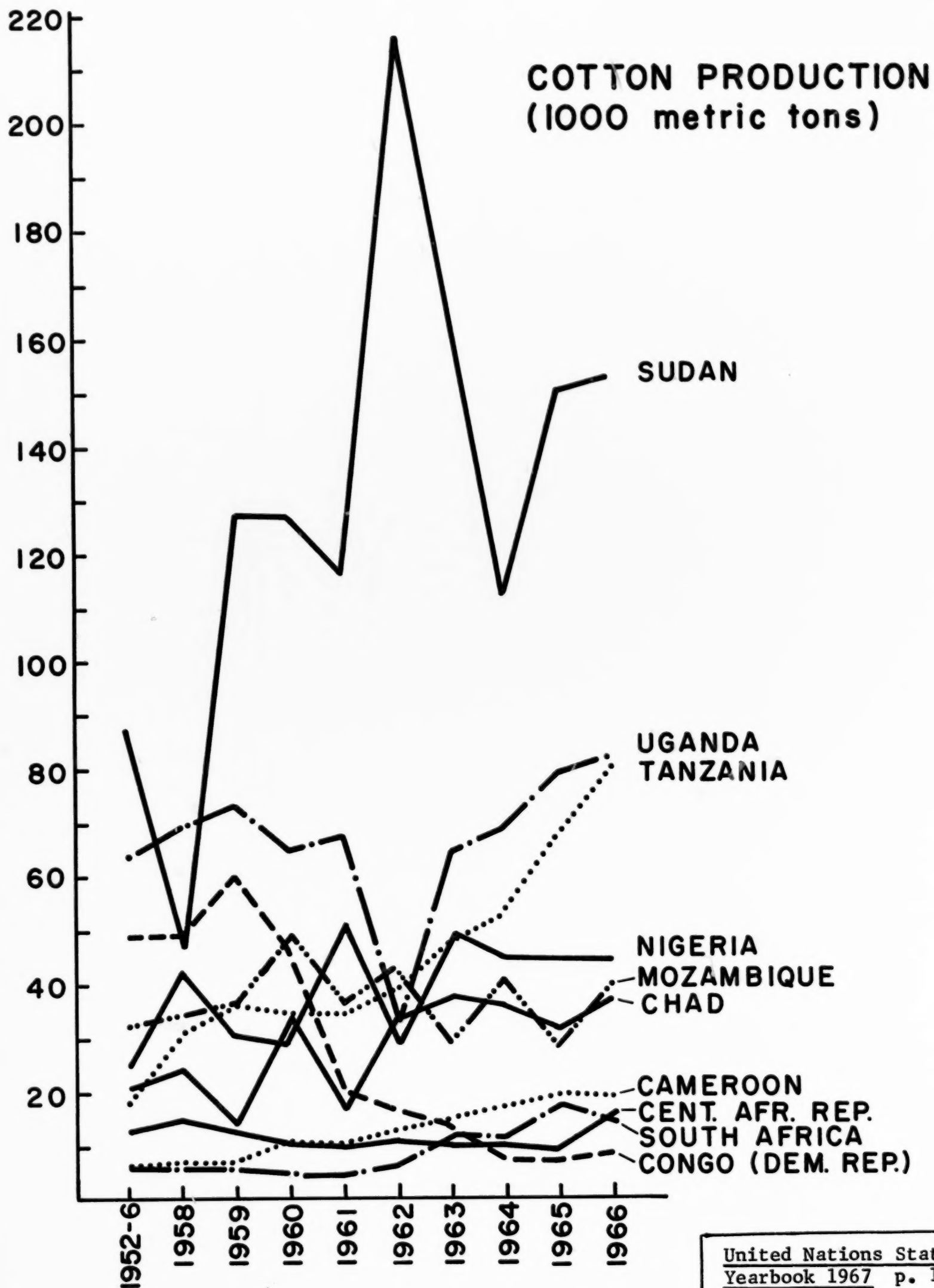


United Nations Statistical
Yearbook 1967 p. 115.





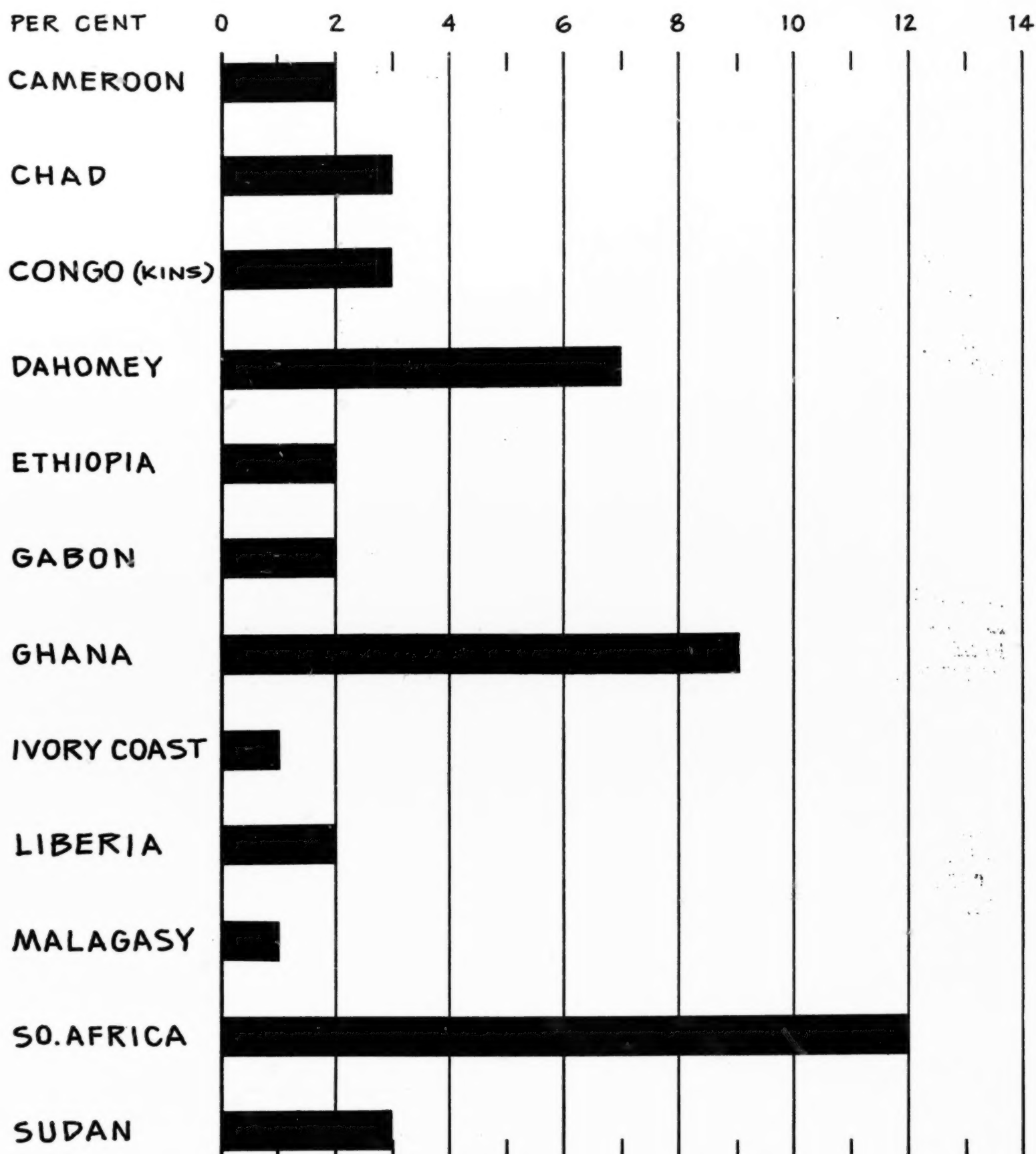
United Nations Statistical
Yearbook 1967 p. 144.



INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(percentage)

	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction
BURUNDI	60		7	
CAMEROON	59			
CEN. AFR. REP.	49		12	
CONGO (BRZ)	23.4		17	
THE CONGO	28		38	
ETHIOPIA	70		2	
GABON	12		20	
GHANA	49.5	3.8	15.6	
GUINEA	50	10		
IVORY COAST	45		15	
KENYA	40		9	
LIBERIA	35	39	12	
MALAGASY	35		10	
MALAWI	57.5		9.5	
MALI	57		7	
MAURITANIA	45		4	
NIGER	55			
NIGERIA	62	2	5	
RWANDA	60	3		
SENEGAL	29		13	
SIERRA LEONE	50		30	
SOMALI	80			
SOUTH AFRICA	9.2	12.5	27.8	
SUDAN	52	3		8
TANZANIA	58	2	4	
TOGO	56		9	
UGANDA	56	2.7	3.8	
UPPER VOLTA	58	2		
ZAMBIA	11.4	49.9	5.9	

PER CENT OF LABOR FORCE IN INDUSTRY



GENERAL LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT (THOUSANDS)

	1958	1962	1964	1966	1967	1968
CAMEROON	1.28	.44	.42	.45	1.60	
CHAD	.11	.16	.14	.20		
CONGO (BRZ)	.31	.61				
GHANA	8.9	15.5	13.6	11.5	16.7	18.1
GUINEA	.58			.22		
IVORY COAST	.38	.36	.81			
KENYA		6.15		10.80	8.12	9.83
MALAGASY	.56	.53	.37	.74	.87	.60
MALAWI			1.35	1.61	1.82	1.89
MALI	.16	.13	.17			
MOZAMBIQUE	1.00	1.96	1.99			
NIGER	.34	.16	.07	.11	.09	
NIGERIA	5.07	15.06	20.73	26.63	20.05	12.90
RHODESIA		4.31	5.2			
SIERRA LEONE	2.55	4.31	5.29	7.97	8.50	8.71
SOUTH AFRICA (Eur.)	18.8	29.2	14.9	13.5	13.9	13.8
SOUTH AFRICA (Afr.)	28	73.6	67.5	67.5		
TOGO	.20					
UPPER VOLTA	.24	.24		.36	.35	
ZAMBIA	3.08	2.69	11.12	16.40	12.25	11.61

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING *

	1958	1961	1966
CAMEROON	195	129.4	153.4
GABON	53.6	89.9	92.6
GHANA	65.9	90.5	110.7
KENYA	136.5	104.4	106.6
MALAGASY		79.3	107
MALAWI	111	113.6	
MOZAMBIQUE	139.3	116.1	
NIGERIA	64.9	74.9	137.5
SIERRA LEONE	58.6	78.2	140.1
SOUTH AFRICA	93.2	92.3	129
RHODESIA	104.6	108.1	
TANZANIA	105.1	101.4	133.5
UGANDA	101.1	104.9	120.5
ZAMBIA	104.5	102.2	

* Indices: 1963 = 100

United Nations Yearbook of Labor Statistics 1968 p.386 (Top) p.309 (Bottom)
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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY
(in millions of kilowatts)

	Total Electric Production			Hydro-Electric Production		
	1953	1960	1965 or 1966	1953	1960	1965 or 1966
ANGOLA	39	143	350	7	111	
BOTSWANA			10.7			
CAMEROON		911	1,100		898	1,069
CEN. AFR. REP.		8.1	24.6*		8.0	24.5*
CHAD		8	-		22	-
CONGO (BRZ)		26.8	45.5*		19.3	27.9*
THE CONGO	1,073		2,926*	992		
DAHOMEY		9.6	-			
ETHIOPIA	48	102	238	21	47	
GABON	5.3	19.6	48.2*			
GAMBIA	1.9	5.0	8.3.			
GHANA	228	374	807*			480*
GUINEA		102	174.			
IVORY COAST		67	276*		59	209*
KENYA	150	222	346*		147	198.
LESOTHO			4.4			
LIBERIA	29	115**	339*	10	17**	17
MALAGASY	56	107	152.	52	77.	110*
MALAWI		28.2	67*		3.2	4.1
MALI		14.9	31.6*			
MOZAMBIQUE	50	153	242***	23	98	219*
NIGER		7.9	19.6*			
NIGERIA		528	1,279		91	144
RHODESIA	879	2,389	4,217*	9	1,046	3,874*
RWANDA	5.1	18.7	48.1*		5.6	46.8*
SENEGAL	44	127	222*			
SIERRA LEONE		41	109.1*	9.1	24	66.9*
SOMALI	2.6	5.1	13.3*			
SOUTH AFRICA		22,561	33,558*		8	40***
S. W. AFRICA		190	188****		74	90***
SUDAN	32	74	262*...			
TANZANIA	92	166	267*		94	178
TOGO		5.0	39.8*			3.0
UGANDA	60	396	635*		396	634*
UPPER VOLTA		7.8	21.8*			
ZAMBIA	999	836	602*	185		276

* 1966 Figures

** 1961 Figures

*** 1964 Figures

**** 1963 Figures

COAL PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES
THOUSAND METRIC TONS

	1948	1956	1966
THE CONGO	117	420	110
MALAGASY	16		2
MOZAMBIQUE	9	218	295
NIGERIA	615	800	640
RHODESIA	1,696	3,553	3,040
SOUTH AFRICA	24,017	33,602	47,975
SWAZILAND			67
TANZANIA		2	2
UNITED STATES	592,911	477,992	492,548
WORLD	1,410,700	1,687,800	2,076,800

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES
THOUSAND METRIC TONS

	1948	1956	1966
ANGOLA		51	704
CONGO (BRZ)			62
GABON		505	1,447
NIGERIA		260	21,000
SOUTH AFRICA	40	24	

COPPER PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES
THOUSAND METRIC TONS

	1948	1958	1966
ANGOLA		1.5	
THE CONGO	155.5	237.6	317
KENYA		2.0	0.8
RHODESIA	0.1	7.6	17.2
SOUTH AFRICA	29.3	49.9	119.8
S. W. AFRICA	8.3	28.1	373
TANZANIA		1.6	
UGANDA		10.1	17.2 (1965)
ZAMBIA	266.5	400.1	623.4
UNITED STATES	757	888.4	1,296.5
WORLD	2,250	3,060	4,460
CHILE	567.4	539.6	681.7

United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1967
pp. 180-181 (Top)

United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1967
pp. 201-202 (Middle)

United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1967
p. 188 (Bottom)

GOLD PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES
KILOGRAMS

	1948	1958	1966
BECHUANALAND	47	7	
CAMEROON	333	63	28
CEN. AFR. REP.			1
CONGO (BRZ)		188	130
THE CONGO	9,324	11,077	4,971
ETHIOPIA	1,240	1,094	746
GABON			1,072
GHANA	20,895	26,525	21,287
KENYA	729	241	370
LIBERIA	429	12	135
MALAGASY	65	17	26
MOZAMBIQUE	147	22	1
NIGERIA	90	20	2
RHODESIA	16,001	17,257	17,100
SOUTH AFRICA	360,329	549,177	960,467
SUDAN	111	49	6
SWAZILAND	97		10
TANZANIA	1,779	2,123	1,725
UGANDA	37	9	1 (1965)
UPPER VOLTA			500
ZAMBIA	37	116	161 (1965)
UNITED STATES	63,000	54,717	56,036
WORLD	698,000	934,000	1,300,000

IRON ORE PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES
THOUSAND METRIC TONS

	1948	1958	1966
ANGOLA			494
GUINEA		214	300
LIBERIA		1,453	11,255
RHODESIA	15	84	824 (1965)
SIERRA LEONE	567	793	1,331
SOUTH AFRICA	699	1,416	4,366
UNITED STATES	50,891	36,572	52,209
WORLD	103,500	182,100	319,300

United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1967
pp. 189-90 (Top)

United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1967
pp. 183-4 (Bottom)

MANGANESE ORE PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES
THOUSAND METRIC TONS

	1958	1960	1964	1966
ANGOLA	17.8	11.6		8.2
BOTSWANA	3.9	6.8	7.4	
THE CONGO	169.1	207	163.6	119.4
ETHIOPIA		4.7		
GABON			479.8	636.8
GHANA	261	265.7	221.8	277.1
IVORY COAST		33.1	61.3	79.2
RHODESIA	0.7	0.5		
SOUTH AFRICA	301.9	454.7	584	789.9
S. W. AFRICA	44.9	28.4		10.4
SUDAN	0.4		3.4	0.6
UNITED STATES	145	47.2	35.3	44.7
WORLD	5,100	5,500	6,700	7,600

TIN ORE PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES
THOUSAND METRIC TONS

	1958	1960	1964	1966
CAMEROON	76	59	42	37
CONGO (BRZ)	23	33	34	50
THE CONGO	9,844	9,350	6,596	7,100
NIGER	61	54	53	60
NIGERIA	6,330	7,798	8,861	9,687
RHODESIA	541	652	520	610
RWANDA	1,514	1,317	1,382	975
SOUTH AFRICA	1,440	1,305	1,610	1,773
S. W. AFRICA	167	265	482	698
SWAZILAND	15	6	5	12
TANZANIA	19	146	292	389
UGANDA	42	34	216	122
ZAMBIA			10	24
UNITED STATES	51	10	10	12
WORLD	117,700	138,700	149,600	165,600

United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1967
p. 193 (Top)

United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1967
p. 197 (Bottom)

MILES OF PAVED ROADS - MILES OF RAILROADS

ONE AUTO  = 1000 MILES OF PAVED ROAD, ONE BOXCAR  = 100 MILES OF RAILROAD

MALAWI

MAURITANIA

MOZAMBIQUE

NIGER

NIGERIA

RHODESIA

RWANDA

SENEGAL

MILES OF PAVED ROADS - MILES OF RAILROADS

ONE AUTO = 1000 MILES OF PAVED ROAD
 ONE BOXCAR = 100 MILES OF RAILROAD

ANGOLA	                                                        
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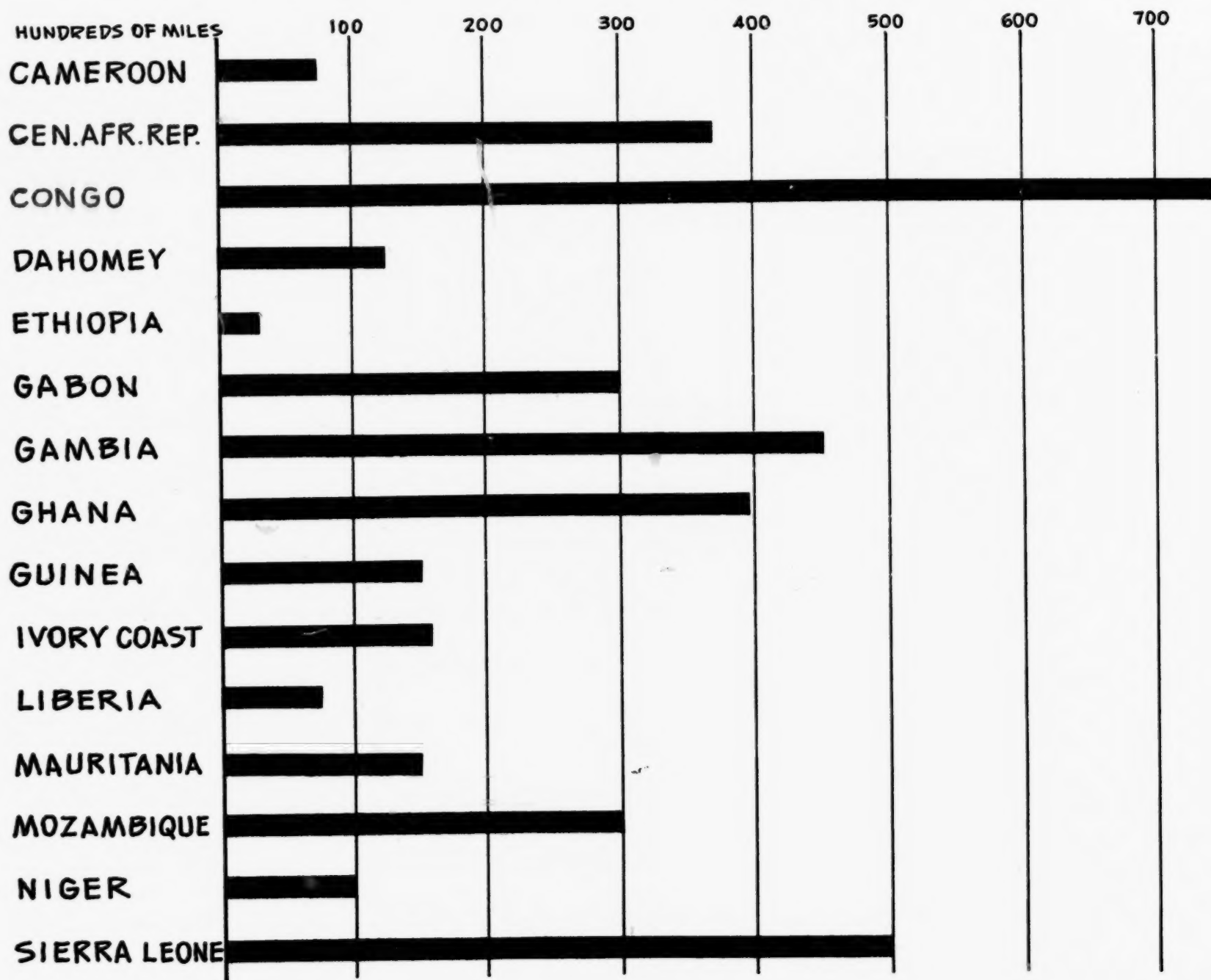
RAILWAY TRAFFIC

		1953	1960	1963	1964	1965	1966
ANGOLA	(A)	91	99	111	122	122	155
	(B)	867	1,625	1,586	1,770	1,476	1,797
CAMEROON	(A)	85	90	120	112	107	124
	(B)	99	122	149	161	175	173
CONGO (BRZ)	(A)	43	62	84	98	109	117
	(B)	94	209	263	296	308	351
THE CONGO	(A)	224	344	452	599	578	532
	(B)	2,071	1,725	1,175	1,379	1,668	1,969
DAHOMY	(A)	61	71	79	79	78	70
	(B)	16	46	54	43	44	56
ETHIOPIA	(A)	60	65	65	75	79	
	(B)	194	180	202	202	226	
GHANA	(A)	226	276	334	392	498	417
	(B)	264	357	365	353	353	310
IVORY COAST	(A)	135	220	374	460	507	517
	(B)	109	213	318	332	325	311
MALAGASY	(A)	122	136	148	150	148	150
	(B)	123	131	163	165	168	160
MALAWI	(A)		48	49			
	(B)		116	79	78	90	135
MALI	(A)			47	50	56	
	(B)			58	118	125	
MOZAMBIQUE	(A)	117	199	47	231	236	
	(B)	1,045	2,020	58	2,084	2,358	
NIGERIA	(A)	569	698	847	780	859	
	(B)	1,487	1,931	2,542	1,996	1,987	
SENEGAL	(A)	255	197	292	285	291	268
	(B)	272	140	199	245	302	206
SIERRA LEONE	(A)	47	89	76	43		
	(B)	32	25	21	16		
SOUTH AFRICA	(B)	22,422	30,803	37,456	39,940	42,733	43,479
SUDAN	(B)	1,125	1,608	2,540	2,365	2,139	2,253
TOGO	(A)	75	79	72	77	73	73
	(B)	11	8	7	8	7	7

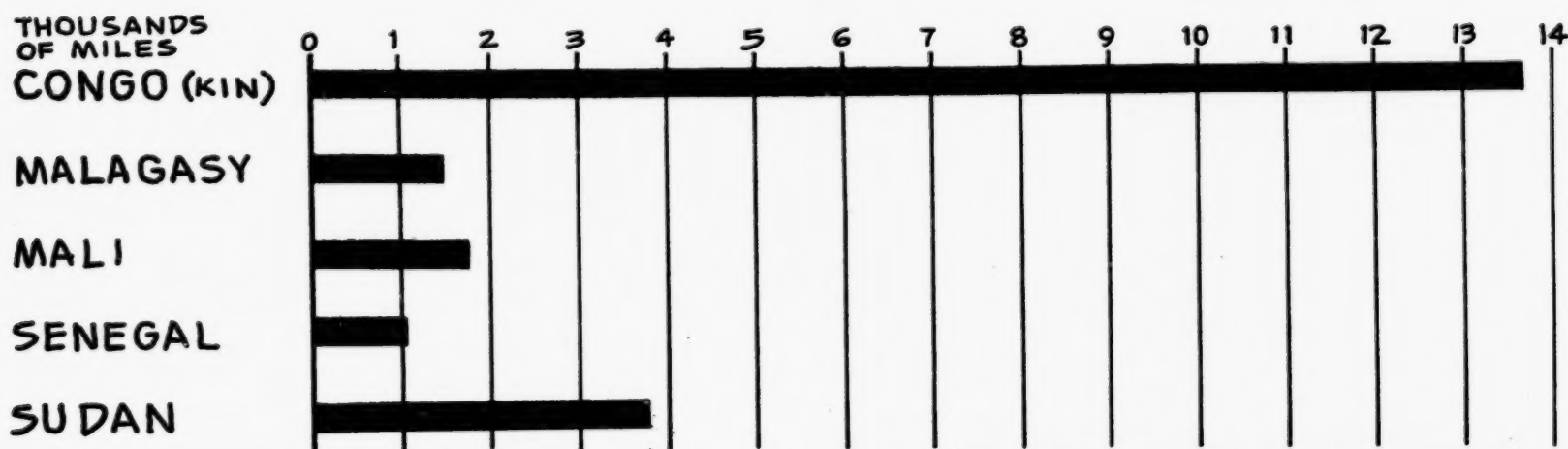
(A) Passenger Kilometers (Millions)
 (B) Net Ton Kilometers

United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1967
 pp. 405,406

MILES OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS



MILES OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS



The Handbook of Africa. Violaine I. Junod (ed.) & assisted by Idrian N. Resnick, passim.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING

COUNTRY	1953	1960	1966
Angola			
Vessels: entered	1,979	2,829	3,672
Goods: loaded	881	1,906	2,344
unloaded	644	653	912
Cameroon			
Vessels: entered	1,837	2,166	2,942
Goods: loaded	287	388	524
unloaded	315	419	652
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Vessels: entered	1,956	2,071	2,998
Goods: loaded	113	425	1,746
unloaded	167	342	524
Congo Dem. Rep. of			
Vessels: entered	2,311	2,922	2,621
Goods: loaded	709	692	501
unloaded	1,080	650	865
Dahomey			
Vessels: entered	1,133	1,151	1,426
Goods: loaded	88	126	104
unloaded	85	179	265
Ethiopia			
Vessels: entered	1,094	2,415	---
Goods: loaded	150	239	---
unloaded	104	239	---
Gabon			
Vessels: entered	3,704	6,398	7,054
Goods: loaded	330	1,540	2,108
unloaded	68	157	218
Gambia			
Vessels: entered	392	511	---
cleared	424	482	---
Goods: loaded	54	50	---
unloaded	31	51	---
Ghana			
Vessels: entered	3,622	5,513	5,266
Goods: loaded	1,527	2,068	2,199
unloaded	1,176	1,873	2,308
Guinea			
Vessels: entered	1,679	2,479	---
Goods: loaded	856	1,725	---
unloaded	215	374	---
Ivory Coast			
Vessels: entered	3,061	6,979	9,679
Goods: loaded	333	1,113	2,793
unloaded	393	769	1,681
Kenya			
Vessels: entered	---	4,531	5,235
Goods: loaded	---	1,018	1,907
unloaded	---	1,659	3,185
Liberia			
Vessels: entered	1,734	1,588	---
Goods: loaded	1,293	3,214	16,692
unloaded	165	284	---

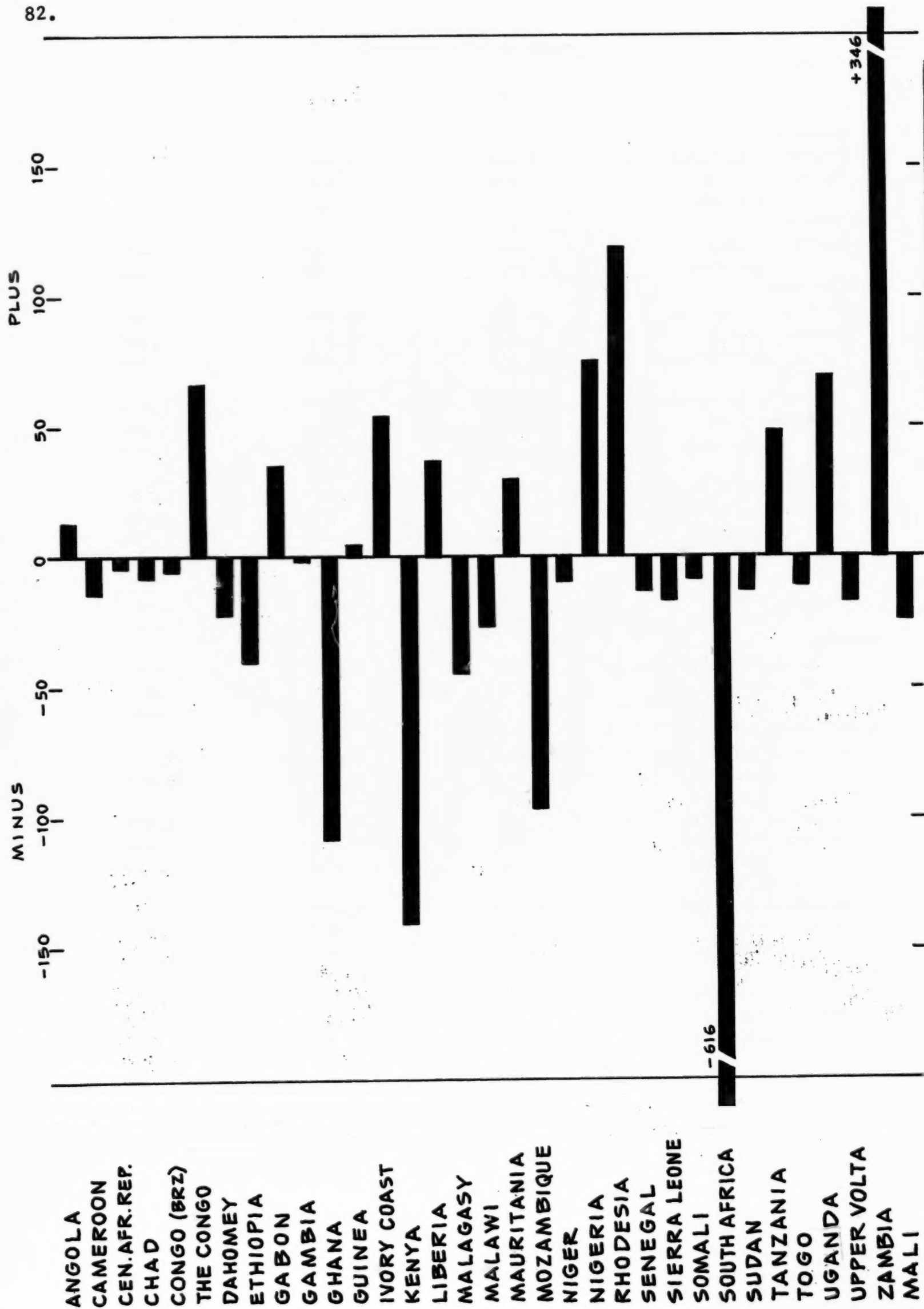
INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING (cont.)

COUNTRY	1953	1960	1966
Madagascar			
Vessels: entered	3,431	3,689	4,235
Goods: loaded	200	235	399
unloaded	415	450	601
Mauritania			
Goods: loaded	---	15	---
unloaded	---	36	---
Mozambique			
Vessels: entered	8,806	11,126	---
Goods: loaded	2,548	3,843	7,237
unloaded	1,975	2,766	3,766
Nigeria			
Vessels: entered	2,988	5,959	12,411
Goods: loaded	1,747	3,144	19,386
unloaded	1,556	3,199	2,553
Senegal			
Vessels: entered	8,672	10,860	12,135
Goods: loaded	427	971	2,006
unloaded	1,804	2,188	1,744
Sierra Leone			
Vessels: entered	3,001	4,781	---
Goods: loaded	1,370	1,664	---
unloaded	191	649	---
Somalia			
Vessels: entered	737	1,045	---
Goods: loaded	80	220	---
unloaded	61	131	---
South Africa			
Goods: loaded	3,062	6,651	10,159
unloaded	5,898	7,787	13,029
Sudan			
Vessels: entered	3,364	3,995	3,625
Goods: loaded	480	690	923
unloaded	666	974	1,410
Tanzania, Un. Rep.			
Vessels: entered	4,528	6,490	---
Goods: loaded	---	817	963
unloaded	---	693	1,307
Togo			
Vessels: entered	1,060	1,145	1,121
Goods: loaded	62	48	1,029
unloaded	47	86	140

Vessels: thousand (net) tons
 Goods: thousand metric tons

United Nations Statistical Yearbook,
 1967, pp. 420-422

1966 BALANCE OF TRADE

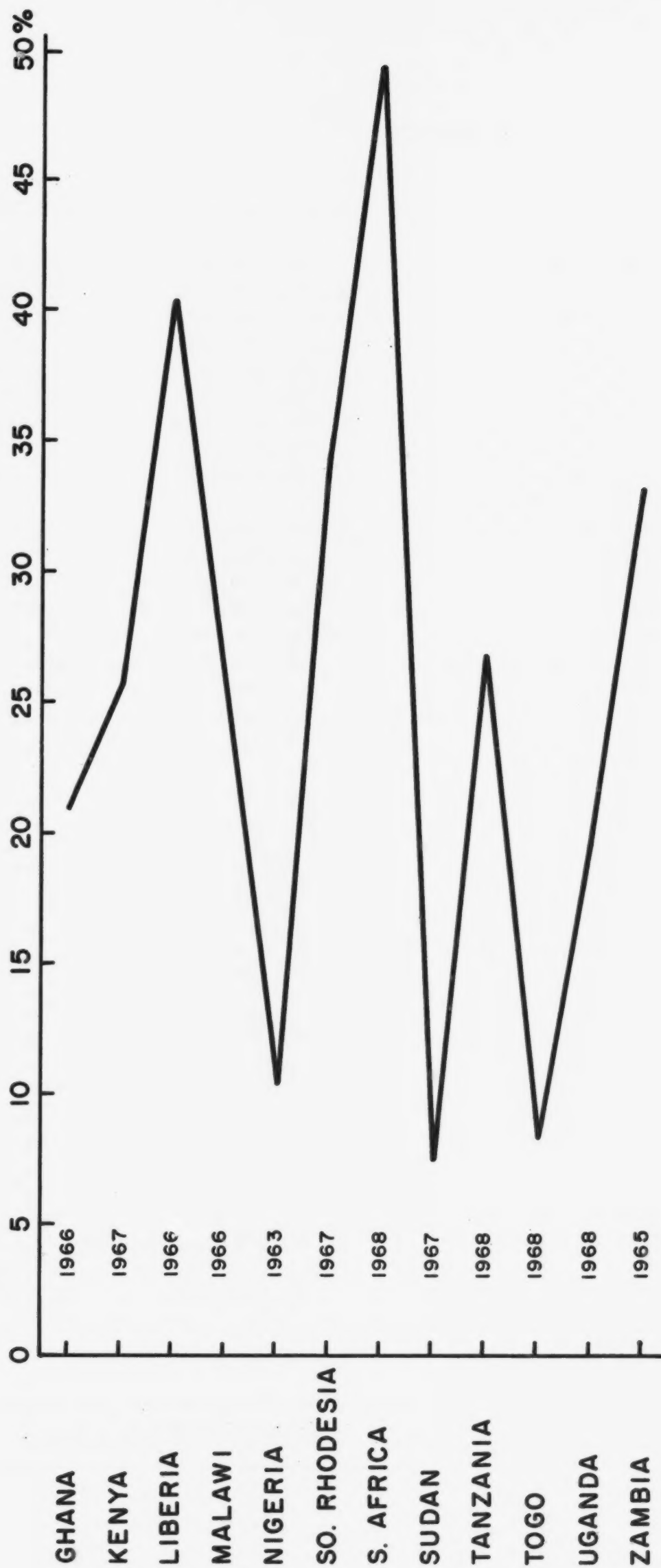


United Nations Statistical
Yearbook 1967. pp. 388-389,
adapted

BUDGETS

			Local Currency	U.S.Dollars
BOTSWANA	1967	rand	10,374,000	14,270,000
BURUNDI	1966	franc	1,331,500,000	15,217,000
CAMEROON	1966	CFA	25,015,500,000	102,522,500
CEN. AFR. REP.	1967	CFA	10,160,000,000	41,640,000
CHAD	1966	CFA	10,500,000,000	43,000,000
CONGO (BRZ)	1967	CFA	13,098,000,000	53,680,000
THE CONGO	1967	C. Franc	59,900,000,000	400,000,000
DAHOMEY	1967	CFA	7,560,000,000	30,900,000
ETHIOPIA	1966	E. dollar	515,500,000	206,200,000
GABON	1966	CFA	9,500,000,000	39,000,000
GAMBIA	1966	pound	2,693,000	7,540,400
GHANA	1966	CCD	268,900,000	376,460,000
GUINEA	1966	CFA	20,700,000,000	84,836,000
IVORY COAST	1967	CFA	39,800,000,000	163,000,000
KENYA	1967	pound	80,440,000	225,232,000
LESOTHO	1967	rand	4,925,000	6,833,333
LIBERIA	1967	U.S. dollar	64,500,000	64,500,000
MALAGASY	1967	CFA	31,178,000,000	127,800,000
MALAWI	1966	pound	22,140,000	61,992,000
MALI	1966	CFA	13,344,000,000	54,700,000
MAURITANIA	1967	CFA	5,613,000,000	23,000,000
NIGER	1966	CFA	9,260,000,000	38,000,000
NIGERIA	1963	pound	163,480,000	457,744,000
RHODESIA	1967	pound	150,100,000	420,280,000
RWANDA	1967	franc	1,500,000,000	12,500,000
SENEGAL	1966	CFA	33,975,000,000	140,000,000
SIERRA LEONE	1966	Leone	32,880,000	46,032,000
SOMALI	1966	Somalo	254,300,000	35,630,000
SOUTH AFRICA	1967	rand	1,717,600,000	2,385,555,500
S. W. AFRICA	1966	rand	55,378,200	16,910,000
SUDAN	1967	pound	109,190,000	312,000,000
SWAZILAND	1967	rand	8,950,000	12,430,000
TANZANIA	1967	pound	52,920,000	148,176,000
TOGO	1967	CFA franc	5,889,200,000	24,136,000
UGANDA	1967	pound	60,780,000	170,184,000
UPPER VOLTA	1967	CFA	8,374,700,000	34,322,500
ZAMBIA	1965	pound	81,500,000	227,920,000

PERCENT OF YEARLY GOVERNMENTAL INCOME FROM INCOME TAXES



64%

1969

U.S.A.

United Nations Statistical
Yearbook 1967 pp. 612-625.

FOREIGN AID TO AFRICAN STATES

	British Aid 1960-65 U.S.Dollars (Millions)	U.S.Aid 1961-65 U.S.Dollars (Millions)	World Bank Loans thru Sept.1965 U.S.Dollars (Millions)	Sino-Soviet Aid 1958-65 U.S.Dollars (Millions)
BOTSWANA	10,776			
BURUNDI		7.1	4.8	
CAMEROON	3,103	24.7		
CEN. AFR. REP.		2.7		4
CHAD		4.3		
CONGO (BRZ)		2.4		62
THE CONGO	538	300.4	91.6	
DAHOMEY		8.5		
ETHIOPIA		93.5	56.7	114
GABON		4.8	47	
GAMBIA	4,047	.1		
GHANA	3,709	161.6	47	164
GUINEA		65.6		119
IVORY COAST		25.9	7.1	
KENYA	63,080	30.5	52	55
LESOTHO	8,482			
LIBERIA		165.8	4.3	
MALAGASY		7.9		
MALAWI	25,569	3.2		
MALI		13.5		112
MAURITANIA	25	1.3	66	
NIGER	9	8.6		
NIGERIA	29,883	153.5	185.5	14
RHODESIA	6,106	8.4	87	
RWANDA		1.7		
SENEGAL		16.5		7
SIERRA LEONE	11,312	26.8	3.8	
SOMALI	5,073	38.4		96
SOUTH AFRICA			221.8	
SUDAN	3,425	44.5	105	22
SWAZILAND	15,044		4.2	
TANZANIA	34,191	44.2	24	51
TOGO		9.4		
UGANDA	26,059	16.4	8.4	30
UPPER VOLTA		5.3		
ZAMBIA	10,317		67.4	

Andrew Kamarck, Economics of African Development. New York; Frederick A. Praeger, 1968. pp. 272-279

NET FLOW OF FOREIGN RESOURCES TO INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
FROM DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND FROM MULTILATERAL AGENCIES *

Region and country	1962	1963	1964	1965
BOTSWANA	5	5	9	11
BURUNDI	11	6	8	5
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	116	104	121	149
ETHIOPIA	32	27	17	27
FRENCH FRANC AREA	413	416	411	430
GAMBIA	3	5	3	4
GHANA	5	27	37	61
KENYA	51	57	56	71
LESOTHO	6	6	6	10
LIBERIA	79	34	16	36
LIBYA	32	26	17	6
MALAWI	12	16	33	34
MAURITIUS	4	6	7	4
MOROCCO	79	100	104	114
NIGERIA	30	16	53	94
RHODESIA, SOUTHERN	-1	8	1	2
RWANDA	11	7	7	8
SIERRA LEONE	7	10	12	19
SOMALIA	24	30	22	29
SUDAN	21	20	26	31
TANZANIA, UNITED REP. OF	47	31	47	39
TUNISIA	70	85	73	92
UGANDA	30	21	23	22
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	202	204	232	119
ZAMBIA	5	3	18	10

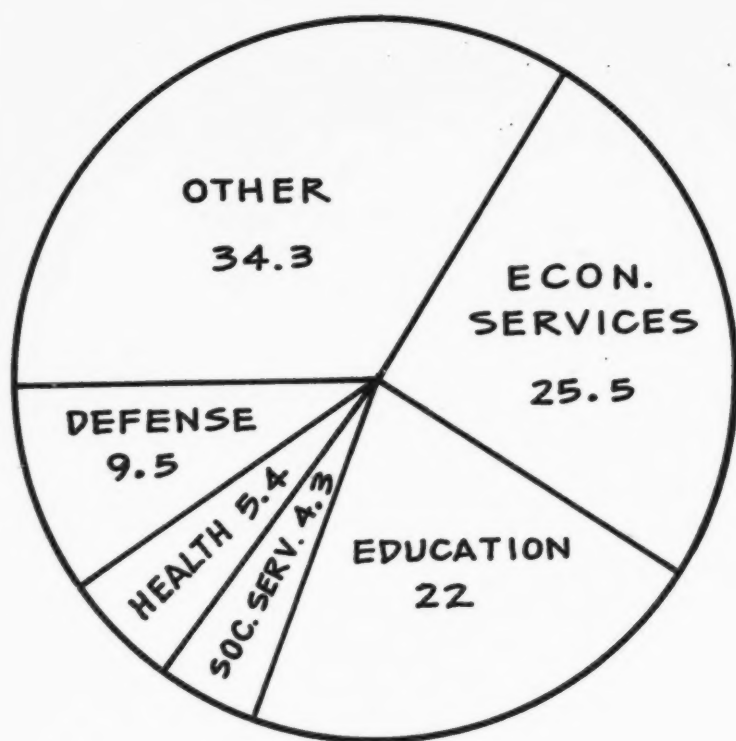
* figures in millions of U. S.
dollars 1966

United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1967
p. 692.

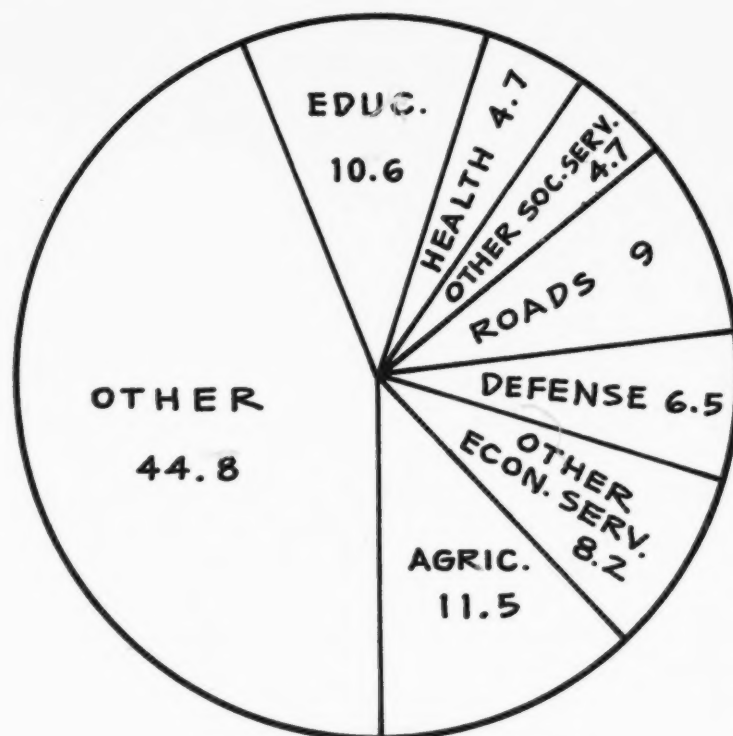
PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES SPENT ON EDUCATION AND DEFENSE

		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
GHANA	Ed.			14.5	13	13.7	17.4	18	18	22		
	Def.			5.6	8.7	9	8	6.4	7	9.5		
KENYA	Ed.				16	16	14	11	10	9.4	10.6	
	Def.				.6	.6	.3	1.8	4.5	5.5	6.5	
LIBERIA	Ed.							8.5	12	11.5		
	Def.							6.5	5	4.3		
MALAWI	Ed.				12	16	15	15.7	14	14		
	Def.							2.2	2.2	2.4		
NIGERIA (Fed. Govt)	Ed.		12	7.6	6.4	9.1	8.5					
	Def.		17.6	15.6	14	17	19					
NIGERIA (Fed. & Reg. Govt)	Ed.		20.5	17.4	19	18.6	19					
	Def.		10.4	9	8	8	11.6					
S. RHODESIA	Ed.						14.7	11.5	11.3	8.4	8.9	
	Def.							5.2	6.3	4.1	4.8	
S. AFRICA	Ed.		4.5				5	4.9	4	4	4	4.1
	Def.		4.4				13	10.4	13.4	12	15	13.5
SUDAN	Ed.		10				5.5	6	6.9	7	6.4	
	Def.		8.9				9.6	9.8	16.2	20.8	21	
TANZANIA	Ed.	20					19.3	17.6	19	18	17.7	17.2
	Def.	13					14	15.5	17.5	17	16	19.2
TOGO	Ed.				16.6		15	14	14.5	15.2	16	14.5
	Def.				1.9		5.3	13	12	11	10	10
UGANDA	Ed.			19.9			12.4	13.6	14.5	12.4	13	12.6
	Def.			2.8			1.6	4.1	5	10	8.3	9
ZAMBIA	Ed.	10.9		12.5	14	14.8	16.6	15	17			
	Def.	8		8.6	13	14	13.3	3.1	7			
U.S.A.	Ed.		.8					1.1			2.5	2.5
	Def.		55					45			44	43
BURUNDI	Ed.									23		
	Def.									8.3		
ETHIOPIA	Ed.									9		
	Def.									20		
NIGER	Ed.									15		
	Def.									9		

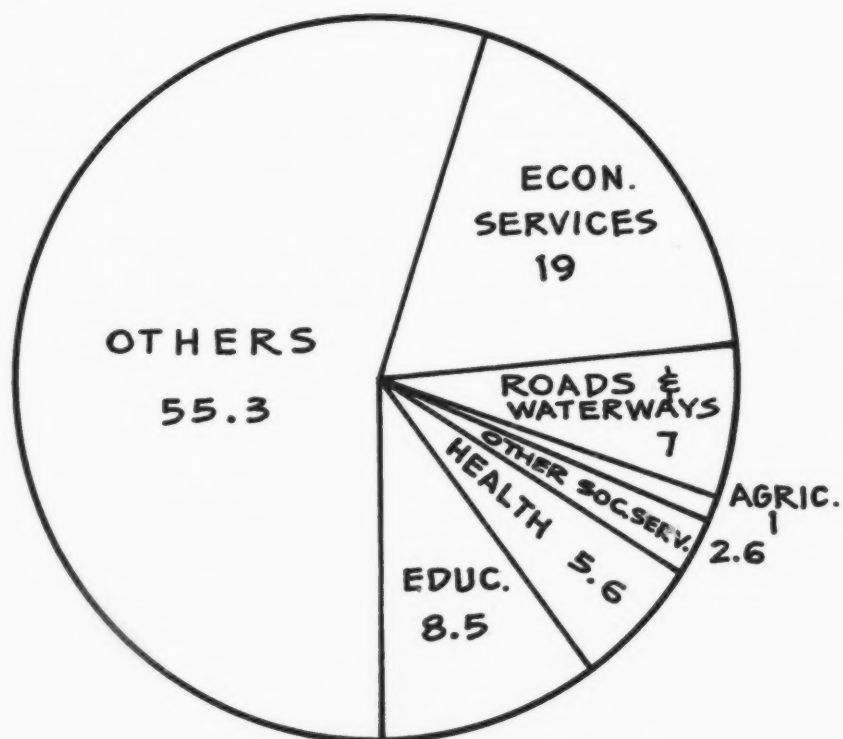
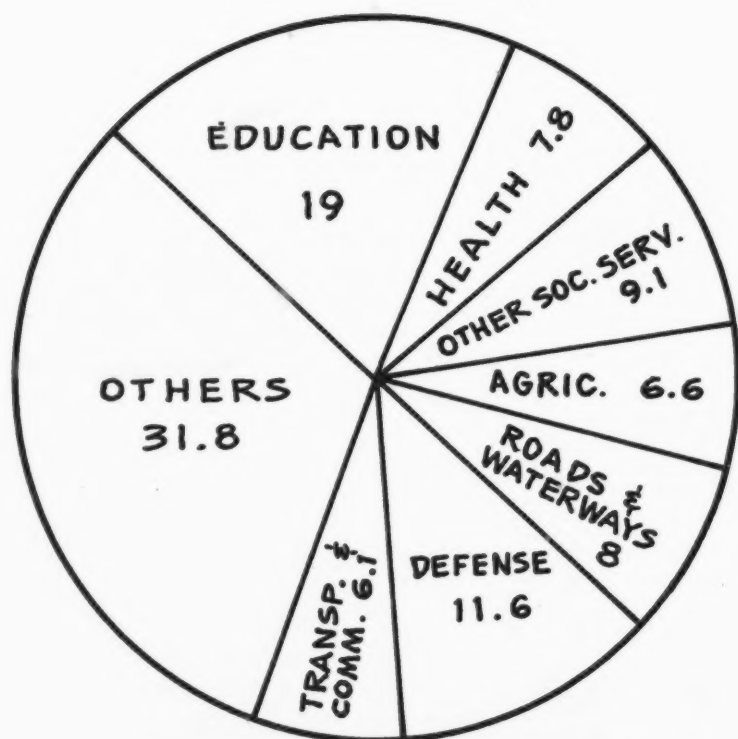
PER CENT OF BUDGET EXPENDITURES



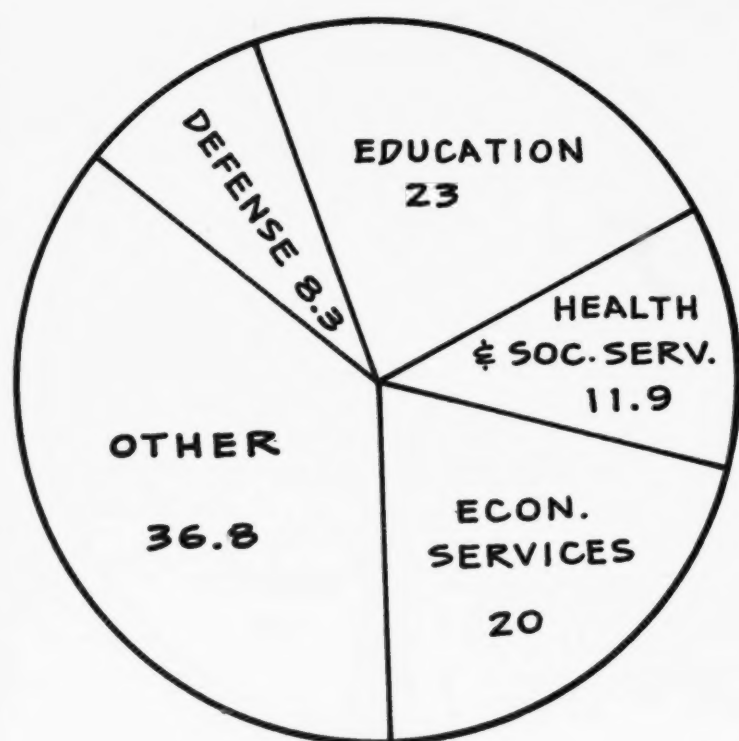
GHANA 1966



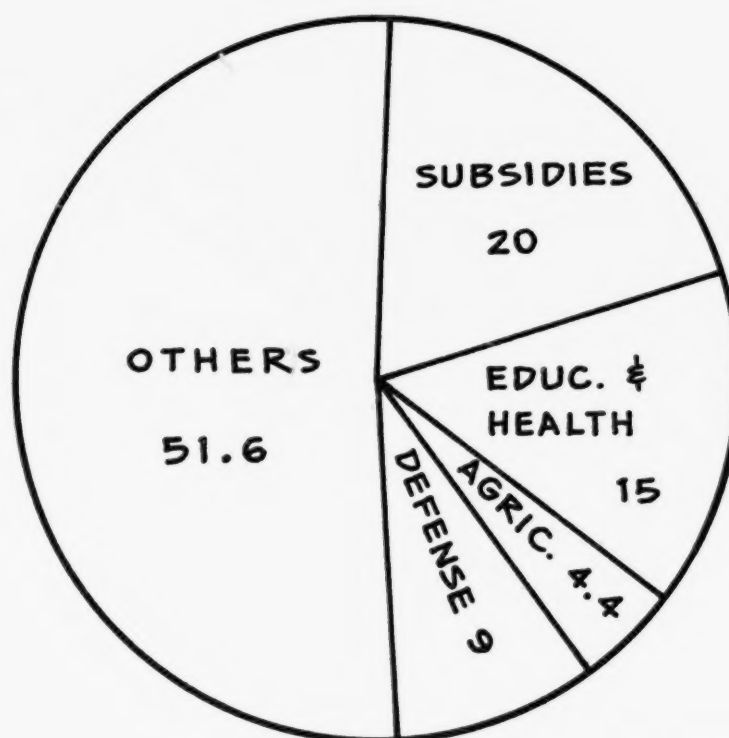
KENYA 1967

NIGERIA (FED. GOVT.)
1963NIGERIA (COMBINED
FEDERAL AND REGIONAL GOVTS.)
1963

PER CENT OF BUDGET EXPENDITURES



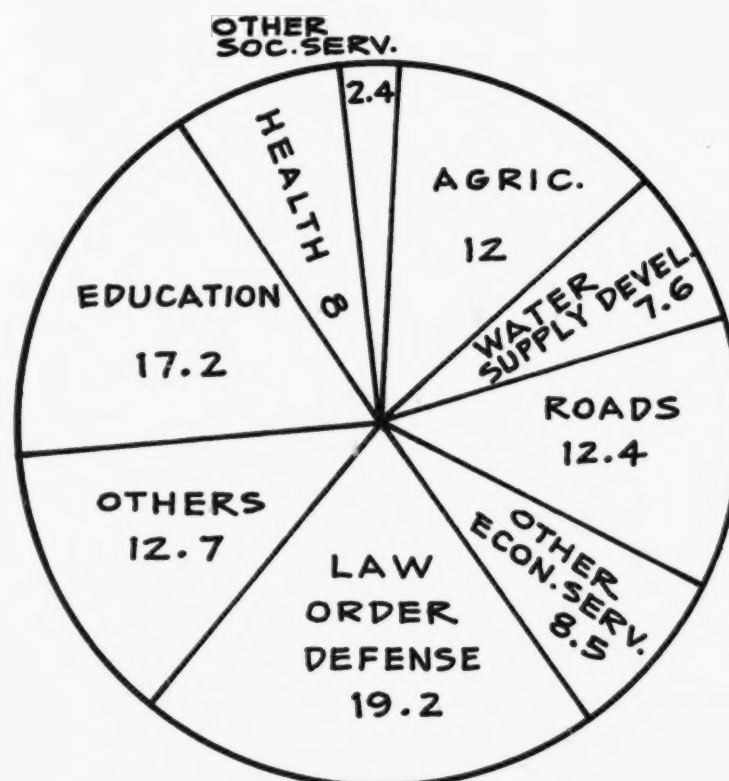
BURUNDI 1966



NIGER 1966

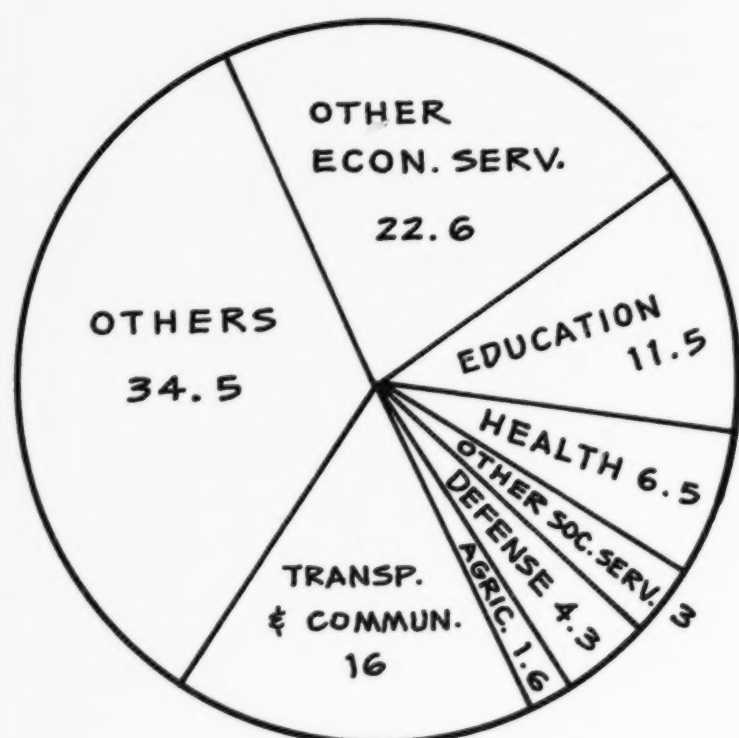


SUDAN 1967

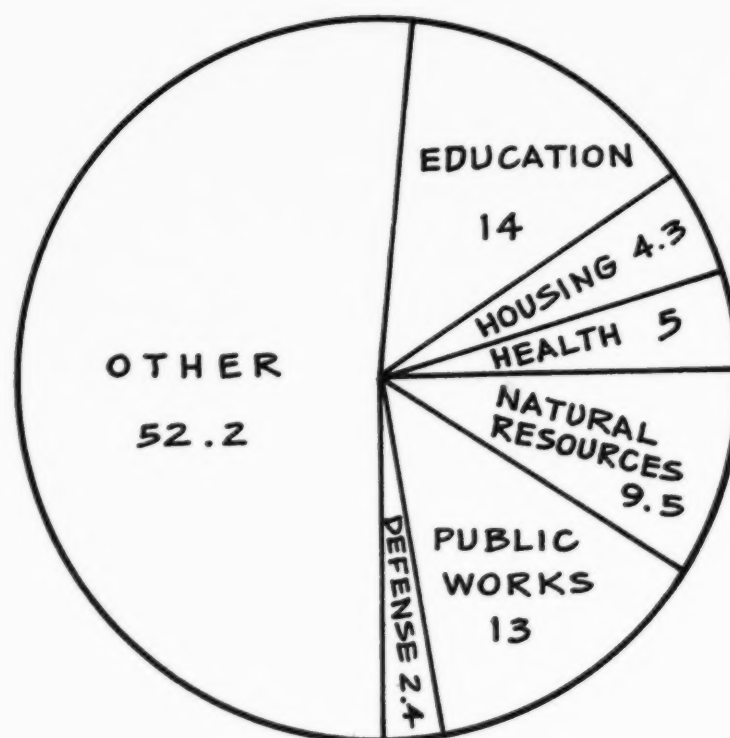


TANZANIA 1968

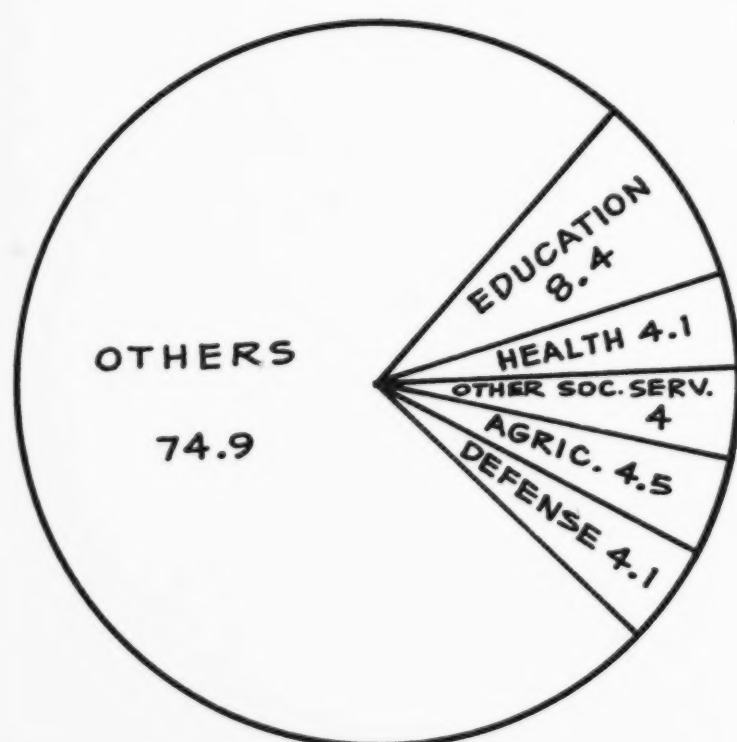
PER CENT OF BUDGET EXPENDITURES



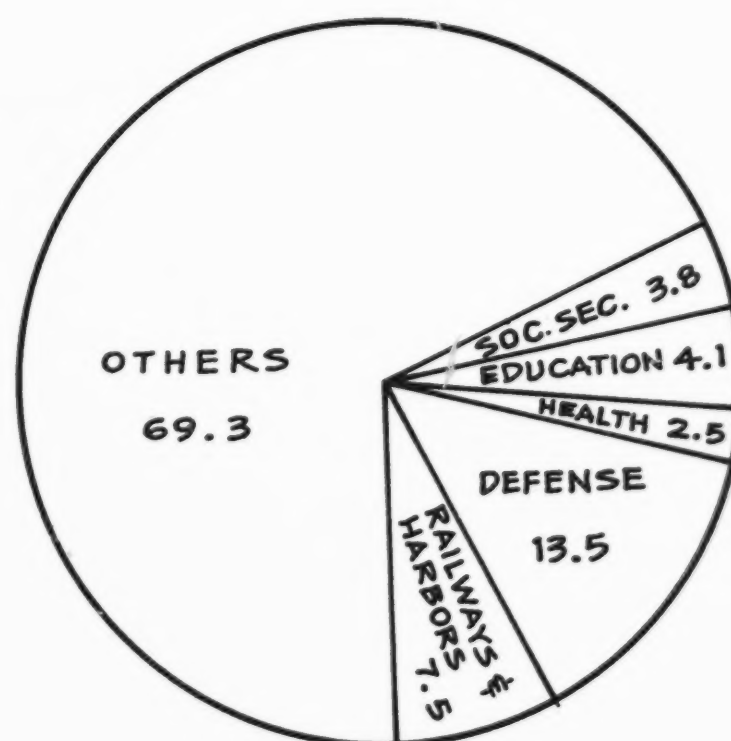
LIBERIA 1966



MALAWI 1966

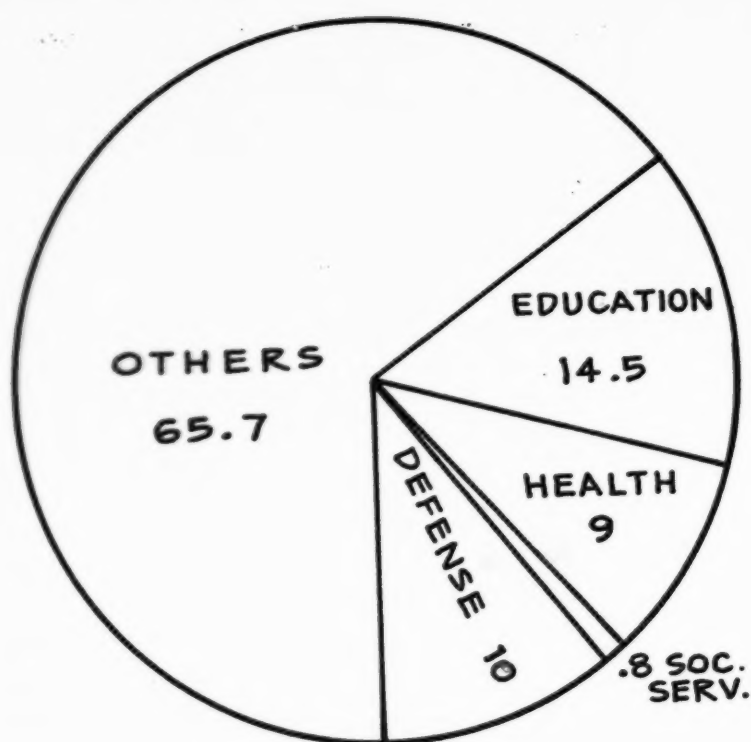


SO. RHODESIA 1966

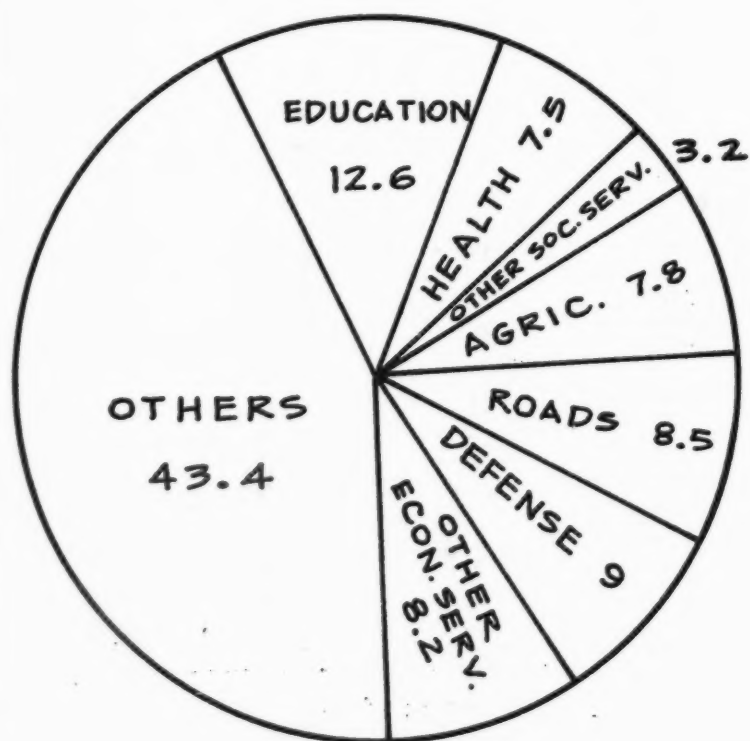


SO. AFRICA 1968

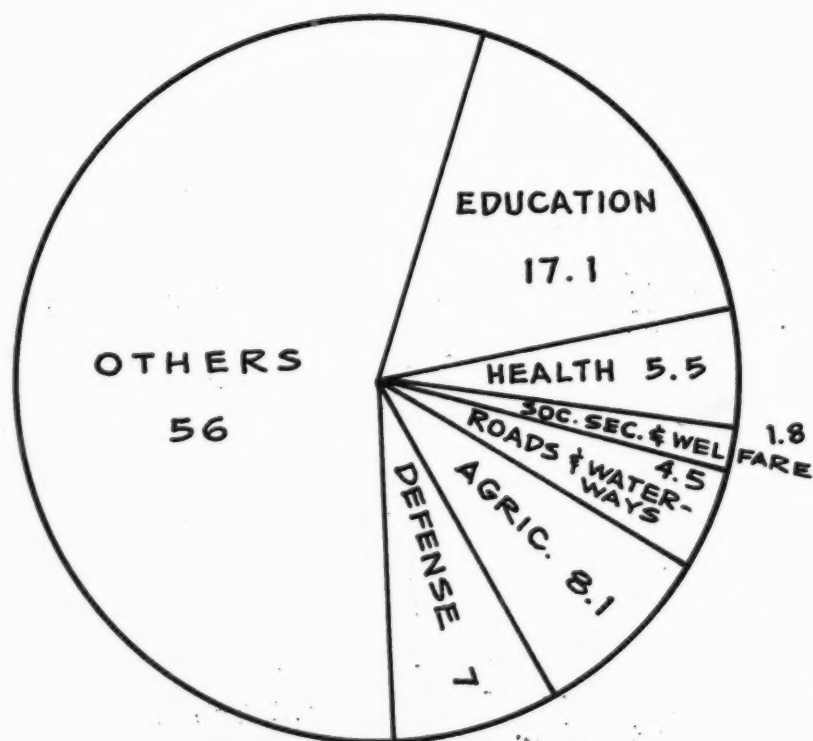
PER CENT OF BUDGET EXPENDITURES



TOGO 1968



UGANDA 1968

ZAMBIA
1965

ECONOMY

	Millions U.S. \$						
	Gross Dom. Product	Rate of Growth GDP - %	Per Capita Income	Percent Econ. Active	Percent in Agric.	Percent GDP on Defense	Percent GDP on Educ.
	*****	****	**	***	*****	*	*
ANGOLA	400	2.4	55	43		3.3	0.7
BOTSWANA			55	91			
BURUNDI	86	2.0	45			0.9	
CAMEROON	544	5.0	104	49	90	2.1	
CEN. AFR. REP.	105	2.4	123	56	90	1.7	2.5
CHAD	154	2.4	60	58	91	1.2	2.9
CONGO (BRZ)	85	3.0	120	51	60	4.7	4.5
THE CONGO	1,043	2.4	66	50	75	1.4	1.0
DAHOMEY	117	2.8	60	54	46	2.9	2.5
ETHIOPIA	799	2.7	42		96	3.1	1.9
GABON	161	2.4	333	57	84	1.2	
GAMBIA	20	2.3	75	52	85		
GHANA	1,751	4.9	245	41	58	1.4	3.4
GUINEA	249	2.8	60	51		2.3	2.8
IVORY COAST	773	3.1	188	50	86	1.2	2.7
KENYA	778	5.1	77			1.0	2.1
LESOTHO			50				
LIBERIA	261	2.1	148	41	75	1.2	2.9
MALAGASY	446	3.0	80	51	90	1.9	1.5
MALAWI	131	3.1	38	37	70	0.7	4.7
MALI	235	2.2	55	45		3.1	3.1
MAURITANIA	55	2.3	106	52	90	3.4	2.1
MOZAMBIQUE	281	2.8	40	51	75		
NIGER	180	3.8	78	29	93	2.0	2.0
NIGERIA	4,400	4.1	63	48	75	1.1	2.4
RHODESIA	897	4.0	206	43	9	0.9	3.2
RWANDA	100	2.7	45				
SENEGAL	571	1.8	149	42	85	2.3	3.1
SIERRA LEONE	137	2.0	123	43	80	0.9	2.8
SOMALI	101	1.9	45		90	4.4	1.5
SOUTH AFRICA	9,943	5.0	509	36	31	2.9	0.8
S. W. AFRICA				38	59		
SUDAN	1,173	5.7	90	37	86	2.1	2.0
SWAZILAND	24	4.1	85	23			
TANZANIA	684	4.0	64	40	8	0.8	2.4
TOGO	120	2.3	82	44	75	2.0	2.2
UGANDA	568	4.7	77	33	7	1.7	2.8
UPPER VOLTA	153	1.8	40	69	92	2.2	2.4
ZAMBIA	672	4.0	174	40	5	2.4	3.4

*International Bank World Table 2

**World Reference Chart

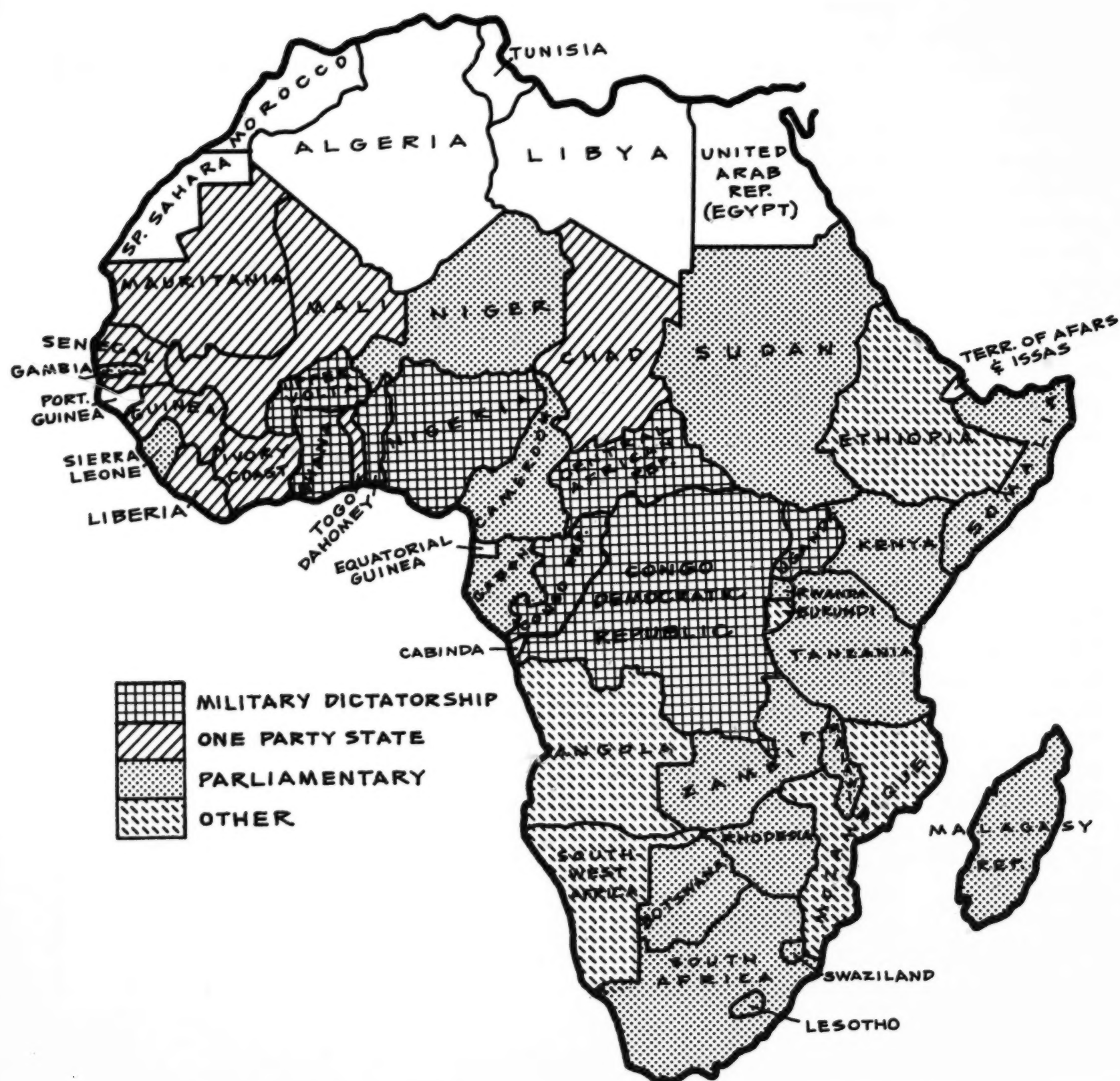
***ILO Yearbook of Labor Statistics,
1966, Table I

****FAO Agriculture Commission, pp. 75-83

*****International Bank World Table 3

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

1966 - 1967



Statesman's Yearbook 1966-67
Colin Legum, Africa: A
Handbook, passim.

NUMBER OF POLITICAL PARTIES (1966-67)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ANGOLA											
LESOTHO											
BOTSWANA											
BURUNDI	NO DATA										
CAMEROON											
CEN.AFR.REP.											
CHAD											
CONGO (BRZ)											
THE CONGO											
DAHOMY											
ETHIOPIA											
GABON											
GAMBIA											
GHANA											
GUINEA											
IVORY COAST											
KENYA											
LIBERIA											
MALAGASY											
MALAWI											
MALI											
MAURITANIA											
MOZAMBIQUE											
NIGER											
NIGERIA											
RHODESIA											
RWANDA											
SENEGAL											
SIERRA LEONE											
SOMALI											
SOUTH AFRICA											
S.W. AFRICA											
SUDAN											
SWAZILAND											
TAN ANIA											
TOGO											
UGANDA											
UPPER VOLTA											
ZAMBIA											

APPROXIMATE STRENGTHS OF REGULAR ARMED FORCES (1969)
Military personnel in 000s

Country	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total aircraft	Defense expenditure as % of GNP
Cameroon	3.0	.2	.3	3	4.2
Congo (Kinshasa)	30.0	-	2.0	125	1.7
Congo (Brazzaville)	1.4	-	2.0	3	10.9
Ethiopia	35.0	1.1	2.0	60	2.3
Ghana	14.0	1.0	1.0	50	2.5
Guinea	4.8	-	-	-	3.1
Liberia	4.0	.2	-	-	1.8
Malawi	.8	-	-	-	1.8
Nigeria (excl. Biafra)	50.0	2.0	2.0	60	...
Rhodesia	3.4	-	1.0	60	...
Somali Republic	4.0	-	1.5	20	4.8
South Africa	17.0	3.0	3.0	200	3.5
Tanzania	1.7	-	.1	10	.3
Zambia	3.0	-	.3	18	2.5

**SELECTED DATA SOURCES
ON AFRICA**

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